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XXXV YEAR

REVIEW FOR EUROPE.

The principal event of the fortnight has been the departure of the Chilean Minister Sr. Guerrero for Chile, where he has been appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs. As may well be imagined, great importance is attached to this new move on the chess-board, as Minister Guerrero during his five year's residence in our midst had ample leisure to study Argentina, the views of her Government, and the wishes of the people. It is understood that Sr. Guerrero looks at Argentine claims in a far more reasonable light than any of his predecessors, and that he is inclined to settle the Limits Difficulty over the head of the Chilean Commissioner, Sr. Barros Arana.

The Argentine Government has sent a division of the army to the Rio Negro and Neuquen territories to watch the frontier and protect settlers from depredations of the Indians. The move is an excellent one as, apart from increased security of life and property, the presence of several thousand troops will give fresh activity to those parts and help to start new settlements. The Government intends also sending another division to the North to the vicinity of the San Francisco Pass and the Puna de Atacama. A division will be probably stationed in Mendoza and San Juan. The War Office is making all the necessary preparations to call out on the 1st of March all the youths of 20 years of age and send them to barracks along with the line regiments. It is expected that this force will not exceed 12,000 men. At the same time all the Active National Guard will be called out on more or less the same lines as last year, for drill and manoeuvring on Sundays for three months.

The health of President Uriburu has much improved in the Cordoba mountains and it is expected that he will relieve General Roca from his temporary office on the 15th inst. General Roca will then probably leave for a vacation in his Cordoba estate at La Paz. Up to the present his short tenure of office has not been disturbed, but political rumblings are heard from Corrientes, where a revolution is brewing. In those distant quarters any street riot is immediately dubbed a revolution.

Foreign readers will hear with pleasure that the revenue figures for 1895 compare most favourably with those of 1894, but they are under the Budget estimates, and we may assume that the years working shows a heavy deficit. In 1894 the deficit was about twenty millions, and that of 1895, will, no doubt, be much larger, in view of heavy votes for armament during the war-scare. The wonder is that our Minister of Finance manages to pay his way without a new loan. The expenditure voted for 1896 is by far the heaviest on record in any Argentine Budget. All the extra expenditure is caused by the colossal, comparatively speaking, increase in the army and navy figures—all in provision of any emergency and on the plea of "si vis pacem para bellum."

Meantime, the invincible progress of the Plate is stamped upon everything all over the country. In spite of locusts, hail and rain which have much injured the colonies in Santa Fe and Entre Rios, production is enormous, baffling all the storage accommodation in the produce markets. The country is full of maize, linseed and wool, and the export of livestock is double what it was a year ago. The shipping agencies here and in La Plata took during 1895 no fewer than 120,000 live steers and 454,000 live sheep. The growth of this business is remarkable.

The gold market continues steady in the neighbourhood of 280% premium, and there are few prospects of any radical improvement for some time to come, as National expenditure is very heavy and deficits succeed deficits. Exchange is firm at following rates:

485/16-4d on London.
5/00-4-10 1/2 fms. on France and Belgium.
4.13 1/2 mks. on Germany.

Summary of 1895.
January.
New Year opens with gold at 361.
Sharp opposition to President Saenz Peña in Congress.
Promulgation of the Customs Law.
Strike of 2000 stevedores.
Arrival of Count Antonelli, Italian Minister.
Beginning of the Chilean war-scare.
Terrible catastrophe in Rio: 150 people drowned.
Inundations in Mendoza.
The Amnesty Bill before Congress.
Strike of the brokers.

Sporadic cases of cholera and quarantine nuisance at Montevideo.
Dr. Alcorta enters the Cabinet.
Quarantine atrocities on Flores Island.
Double murder in the Deutscher Bund Hotel.

The STANDARD cricket-match.
Dr. Costa's garden party at San Isidro; significant speeches.
Resignation of the Cabinet over the Amnesty Bill.
Great storm in Montevideo.

M. Felix Faure elected President of the French Republic.
Strike of the washerwomen.
Departure of General Avery.
Strike of the tram-guards.
Resignation of President Saenz Peña.
Eloquent valedictory address of Saenz Peña.

Dr. Uriburu installed as President.
Great floods in La Rioja.
Death of Lord Randolph Churchill.
Scandalous police-row in Montevideo.
Approval of the Amnesty Bill.
Closing of Congress.
Strike of Seamstresses.
Issue of a million silver dollars in the Mount.

Gold closes at 351 1/2.
February.
Meeting at the Irish Orphanage.
Great heat—93° F.
Chilian spy caught in Mendoza; turns out to be Dr. Haber.

The Radicals win at the elections.
Three murders in Barracas.
Riots in Rio Janeiro.
Death of Mr. Wm. Fitzsimon.
Chile contracts for German officers.
Misiones Arbitration decided in favor of Brazil.

Great heat in the Mount—105° F.
Budget figures:—
\$ paper. \$ gold.

1894..... 64,729,000 16,914,000
1895..... 75,798,000 15,023,000
Murderous fray at Lincoln.
Cholera still rampant in Rosario.
"Bola" about Chilean division in Calama.

Fresh floods in Mendoza.
Inauguration of the Maria Morgan hospital.
Death of Mr. Ackerley.
Tragedy in Moron: death of young engineer Koch.
President Borda delivers his first message to the Chambers.

Heavy inundations in the Chaco.
Starting of popular rifle-clubs.
Gay Carnival.
Gold closed at 356.

March.
Failure of Podesta and Sons in Montevideo.
Increase of cholera in Rosario.
Minister Balza refuses to give Mausers to the Rifle Clubs.

Death of Mrs. Kimball.
Capture of a band of forgers.
The Tiro Nacional Polygon started at Palermo.
Dr. Del Valle publishes his views on the Chilean difficulty.

Generals Mitre and Roca return from the mountains of Cordoba.
Starting of St. John's Ambulance Society.
Indian invasion in Santiago del Estero.
Rural Fair at Palermo.

Dr. Irigoyen publishes his views on the Chilean Boundary Dispute.
Eclipse of the moon.
Death of Sr. Eguisquiza and of Mrs. Barton.

The Salta Courts deliver Balfour.
Indian invasion in Ceres Colony.
Inauguration of the Tiro Federal.
Death of Don Carlos Shaw in Montevideo.

Terrible murder in Adrogué.
Agricultural Exhibition in the Mount.
Murder of Patrick Carthy in Lobos.
Boom in Chubut gold mines.

Triumph of Mitristas in the elections.
Discussion on the Santa Fe Debt Settlement.
Great inundations in Montevideo.
Dr. Wilde publishes his impressions of Chile.

Gold closed at 348.70.
April.
Heavy storm on both banks of the Plate.
Publication of Barros Arana's famous memorandum.

Bismarck fetes at the Pabellon Argentino.
Santa Fe land valuations repealed.
Sharp rise in the price of gold.
Collapse of the French colony in Paraguay.

Death of Mr. Albert Gebbie and of Mr. Otto Benberg.
War Office organizes Tiro Associations.
Death of Don Felix Pico.
Arrival of Jabez Balfour from Salta.
The Oscar Wilde Scandal in London.

The Argentine squadron at Bahia Blanca.
Beginning of the drilling of National Guards.
Boom in the gold market.
Sharp fall in Argentine securities in London.

Departure of Jabez Balfour in the Tartar Prince in custody of Inspector Froest.
Montevideo quarantine against B. Aires removed.
Great muster of National Guards.
Signing of peace between China and Japan.

The Uruguayan Hordelana mission to Europe.
Death of Mr. Peter Murray, Suipacha.
Financial settlement between the Nation and the La Plata Government.
Revolution in Santiago del Estero; Governor Lagar upset.
Laying the stone of St. Andrew's Scotch School.

Serious accident on the Pacific Railway; narrow escape of Mr. Bithell, Juan Clark and others.
Further publication of Dr. Irigoyen on the Chilean question.
Difficulty between Nicaragua and England.
Gold closed at 374.

May.
Suicide of Mr. Winthrop Dacos in M. Video.
Alcobendas's banquet to the Deputies.
Message of Governor Udaondo.
Great storm; floods in the Boca.
Banquet at Minister Buchanan's quinta in Belgrano.

Murder of Mr. Mendez in Calle San Martin.
Closing of enrolment of National Guards; total 495,000 men.
Sharp fall in gold.
Ball at British Legation, Montevideo.
Opening of Congress, President's Message.

Another Indian invasion in Santa Fe.
Taking of the Census all over the country.
Death of Mr. Wilson Jacobs.
Rumours of Chilean alliance with Peru, Bolivia and Brazil.
Death of Mr. James Buchanan of Chacomus.

Great Southern Railway excursion of Manager Barrow with Minister Buchanan Mr. Drucker, etc.
Announcement of the Chilean-Bolivian treaty.
Riot of National Guards at Constitution.

Banquet to Mr. Witherley on the eve of his departure for Europe.
Senator Pellegrini's Cedula and National Bank Bills.
Burning of the Chilean Congress Hall.

Interpellation of Minister Alcorta in the Senate; splendid speech of Senator Pellegrini on the Chilean Question.
Earthquake in Florence.
Grand ball at Mrs. Drabble's.

Death of Mr. Williams, Salto.
Census gives Santa Fe a population of 405,000 souls.
Horrible murder in Montevideo.
Lord Rosebery wins the Derby a second time.

First lecture of the St. John's Ambulance Society.
Dedication of the organ of St. John's Church.
Gold closed at 348 1/2.

June.
Proposal to build a railway to the Rio Negro and Neuquen.
Opening of the Chilean Congress and sugary Message of President Montt.
Secret sittings in Congress.

Chile launches a 2,000,000 £ loan at 93 1/2.
Great forgery case in Montevideo.
Death of Mr. Ralph H. Lett.
Amateurs give The Mikado at San Martin Theatre.

Settlement of the Nicaraguan Question.
Rumours of heavy votes for armament.
Similar rumours in Montevideo.
Sale of the old Estrada Quinta.

Revolution in Corrientes defeated by Governor Virasoro.
Governor Leiva's Message; calculates value of Santa Fe wheat crop at 61 millions.
Sensational letter of Bolivian President to La Nacion.

Death of Mr. William Passman.
Purchase of Italian iron-clad Garibaldi.
Rumoured loan of 2,000,000 £ to the Government.
Second revolution in Santiago del Estero.

Flash from La Quiaca announcing Chilean invasion into Argentine territory.
Death of Mr. Philip Schwartz.
Mr. Gladstone and his followers withdraw their support from Rosebery.
Inauguration of the Kiel Canal.

Adverse vote in the House of Commons on the War Estimates.
Fall of the Rosary Government.
Moratorium Bill of the Provincial Bank.
Fares in Rioja: two Governors installed.

Death of Saldanha da Gama in Rio Grande; mutilation of his body.
Lord Salisbury forms his new Cabinet.
Death of Professor Huxley.
Death of Marshal Peixoto, ex-dictator of Brazil.

Gold closed at 346.
July.
General Campos reviews the 1st Brigade of National Guards.
Arrivals of large numbers of Russian Jews.

Death of Dr. Pirovano.
Fourth of July fete at the American Legation.
Departure of Dardo Rocha for Bolivia.
Patriotic pilgrimage to Lujan.

Great review on the 9th of July.
Eruption of Vesuvius.
Panic in Montevideo about Chilean Argentine relations.
Great ovations to Dardo Rocha up country.

Suicide of Arajio Muñoz.
Death of Sr. Carabassa.
Agitation in Chile against Italians.
Secret sittings of the Chambers of Montevideo.

Departure of Mr. Quirino Costa.
Bolivia sends an ultimatum to Peru.
Snow in La Plata and Rosario.
Severe cold, 4 degrees below zero centigrade.

Debates on Uruguayan neutrality.
Horrible murder in Fuerte General Roca.
Explosion of gas in the Ciudad de Londres.

Brazil proclaims neutrality in any struggle between Chile and Argentina.
Peruvian flag insulted in La Paz.
New Chilean Cabinet.
Ordination of the Reverend Lyall Wilson.

Progress of the Cuban insurrection.
Organization of the Chilean National Guard.
Rendering of Taras Bulba, new Argentine opera.

George Humble appointed Governor of Rio Negro.
Terrible wreck of the Mary Pia.
Lanthos at the San Martin, great triumph of the amateurs.
Great sale of the Chas. estates.

Street row in Valparaiso, hooting of Argentina.
England occupies the Island of Trinidad, great excitement in Rio.
Renewal of the paper-money.
Dog show of the River Plate Kennel Club.

Sharp fall in gold.
Death of Mr. Nolte.
Strain in relations between Brazil and England.
Gold closed at 340.70.

August.
Proposed consolidation of all Argentine foreign debts.
Rumours of a three million sterling loan by German bankers to the Government.
Formation of a benevolent society in Patagonias.

Death of Mr. James Gaynor.
The gunpowder plot in Rio IV.
Government Budget Bill:
Expenses..... 20,491,000 85,591,000
Revenue..... 31,048,000 49,560,000

Dr. Rocha arrives in Bolivia, Anniversary of Bolivian Independence.
Violent debates in Congress on the mobilization of the National Guards.
Rio Cuarto gun-powder plot turns out to be a farce.

Opening of the Bolivian Congress.
Report of the Minister of the Interior.
Departure of General Roca for Rosario de la Frontera.
Wholesale arrests of Guards for not attending drill.

Death of Manuel Bilbao.
Feting and petting of German officers in Chile.
Death of Don Salvador Gomez.
Disclosures of defects in the ammunition supplied to the fleet.

Mob attacked Chilean Consulate in Oruro.
Great smuggling frauds in Montevideo.
Prolonged secret sittings in Congress.
Street rows amongst the National Guards.

Secret Congress sittings in Chile, attempts to raise a 6 million loan.
Humiliating debate in Congress, bitter opposition to the Government.
Southern Railway contract for the extension of its line to Neuquen.

Flare up in the War Office, wholesale resignations.
Sensational duel between Callorda and an Argentine officer in Montevideo.
Mr. Barrow leaves for the Rio Negro and Neuquen.

Suspension of Admiral Solier.
Arrest of Admiral Solier, General Bosch and Commander Nunes.
Resignation of Minister Balza.
Captain Mansilla Garcia appointed chief of the naval staff.

Engineer Villanueva appointed Minister of War.
The Tigre drama, suicide of a young lady.
General Capdevila new chief of the army staff.
Gold closed at 333.

September.
Great subscriptions in Chile in favor of Callorda.
Death of Señor Sebastian Casares.
German Club celebrates Sedan anniversary.

Pilgrimage of Uruguayan ladies to Lujan, to pray for peace.
Wreck of the Britannia off Rio Janeiro.
New protocol with Chile.
Arrival of the Bishop Soler of Montevideo.

The American yacht Defender wins the American cup.
The Rural Exhibition at Palermo.
Arrival of Australian cattle in the Ormiston Grange.
Discovery of gold in Loberia.

Death of Gral. Napoleon Uriburu.
Return of Gral. Roca.
Count Antonelli returns from Paraguay from a visit to the Guayra falls.
Resignation of Carlos Mansilla, prefect of the Port.

Earthquake in Euboua.
Deluge of telegrams from Chile congratulating Lieut. Callorda.
Farewell of Tina di Lorenzo.
Terrible storm in La Plata.

Rumours of a four million sterling Argentine loan.
Debate on the completion of the Madero Port works.
Great Southern Railway wins its case against Benitez, Maipai land expropriation.
The rise in gold, and rumours of Minister Romero's resignation.

Minister Baring in Montevideo challenged to fight a duel.
Preparations in Uruguay against a Blanco invasion.
Congress votes the funds to complete the Madero Port.
Polemics between Minister Romero and Mr. Sanfower over the Santa Fe settlement.

New tobacco tax enforced.
Arrival of General Körner at Valparaiso.
Campaign in the Senate against Dr. Romero.
Return of Mr. Barrow from Neuquen.

Sanction of the new mobilization of National Guard.
Opening of the new Senate House.
Final muster of the National Guard.
Gold closed at 327.50.

October.
Government extends the session of Congress.
Proposed new Boulevard between Cerro and Artes.
Great ruction in Montevideo over Minister Baring's official report.

Starting of a German bank at Valparaiso.
Strike of the tailors' working men.
Minister Romero's Consolidation Bill before Congress.
Massacre of Armenians in Turkey.

Shipment of sovereigns from England to the Plate.
Burning of the Politeama theatre at Montevideo.

Minister Romero's scheme.
Great railway accident in Belgium.
The poisoning case, attempt to poison 8 people.
Great pressure of produce on our markets.

The fall of Madagascar.
Another pilgrimage to Lujan.
The garden fete in St. Juan Cruz Varela's quinta.
The Nueva Buenos Aires Tramway fete.

Plans for the new Congress Hall.
Mistakes in figures of Minister Romero's Unification Bill.
Death of Mr. John Walker.
Dr. O'Farrell's ball.

A new commercial insurance bank.
The new bathing establishment in Punta del Inca.
Death of Don Juan Anchorena.
Opening of new premises of the London and Brazilian Bank.

The first Socialist meeting here.
The Anchorena will.
Death of Mr. Suarez.
Tina di Lorenzo's return from Rosario.

William Ratcliff given in the San Martin.
General Roca enters as President of the Republic, during Dr. Uriburu's absence.
Rumors that another ironclad was in negotiation.
Great storm, several streets flooded, especially in the Boca.

The fall of the French Cabinet.
Gold closed at 329.30.
November.
Inundations in the Boca.

Further debate on the Madero Port Works.
Cabinet crisis in Chile.
Arrival of the 25 de Mayo at the Cape of Good Hope.
The Port Works Bill before the Deputies.

Death of General Juan G. Diaz.
Death of Mr. Arthur Gibson.
Sentence of two years' military service on some persons who had not enrolled.
Great fire in Julian Sala's wine factory.

Passing of the Madero Port Works Bill.
Sharp rise in gold.
Rumour that Minister Romero wants his Bill discussed in a secret sitting.
Death of Sr. Cantillo.

The Gymkhana in Hurlingham.
Debate in Congress on sale of lands in Tierra del Fuego.
Earthquake in Rome.
Dispute in the Scotch School Committee.

Minister Romero's Bill still discussed in private.
Departure of Tina di Lorenzo.
General Viejobueno and Committee arrived back from Germany.
Archbishop Casanova left Valparaiso for Rome.

Illness of Governor Udaondo.
Neuquen and its floods.
Report on the liquidation of the New English Bank.
The Turkish Armenian question.

Masons strike in Montevideo.
Death of Don Manuel O'Campo.
The Ashantee complications.
Minister Romero's success in the Deputies.

Departure of Mr. Dodds.
The Railway Guarantee Bill.
The Buenos Aires Choral Union give the "Elijah."
Arrival of Archbishop Casanova—enthusiastic reception.

Strike of the carpenters.
Indians rise in Chubut.
The mining fever.
Another Lujan Pilgrimage.

The enthronement of Dr. Castellanos.
Great fetes in honour of the Chilean prelates.
The blessing of the Piedad Church.
Death of Mrs. Bankier.

General Roca's speech at the Archbishop's banquet.
The Chilean and Argentine Archbishops in La Plata.
An electric tram project before the Municipality.

The St. Andrew's banquet.
Dr. Jara's speech in the Catholic Association.
Gold closed 330.50.
December.

The Chilean and Argentine Archbishops' pilgrimage to Lujan, over 30,000 people present.
Bad impression of the Romero Bill in the Senate.
Mr. H. D. Hoskold's report on Mining to the Minister of Finance.

Dr. Pellegrini's Bill in opposition to that of Minister Romero's.
Further details about the Indians in Chubut.
The crusade against the management of the Army and Navy contracts.
Dr. Pellegrini's speech against the Romero Bill.

A division of the army sent to the Rio Negro frontier.
Great bazaar in Quilmes.
The last gasp of the Unification Bill.
Death of Mr. John Smith.

Report of the Caja de Conversion on the Santa Fe Provincial Bank.
Charges against the Bolivian Secretary.
Departure of the Chilean Archbishop Dr. Casanova.
Opening and ball at the St. George's Hall.

The Italians defeated in Abyssinia, 1,000 men killed.
The Belgrano Church bazaar, great success.
Proposed duty on our sugars.
Arrival of Captain Slocum, in his cutter Spray, at Montevideo.

The agricultural machine competition in La Plata.
The deficit in the Budget.
The agitation between North America and England about Venezuela.
The United States upholds the Monroe Doctrine.

The National Theatre destroyed by fire.
The Chilean-Bolivian treaty passed.
Terrible accident in the Santa Catalina barracks, 10 men killed and 68 wounded.
Great depression in the New York markets.

Robbery of Dr. Castellanos's jewellery.
The English-American question on a fair road towards settlement.
Venezuela calls out her National Guard.

Big blaze in the building of the Compañia Sud Americana de Billetes; total losses \$200,000 gold.
The London markets firm.
Almagro made a new parish.
Banquet given by Dr. Alcorta to the Chilean Minister, Mr. Guerrero; several speeches made.
Gold closed 329.00.

THE BOLSA DURING 1895.

Though swayed by a war-scare during the greater part of the year, the chief feature of the Bolsa has been progressive, invincible dullness. According to Don Alberto Martinez, the talented statistician of the capital, Bolsa business, gold excluded, has fallen off in the following manner:—

Sales	1893	1894	1895
Cedulas.....	52,800,000	55,800,000	(11 months) 53,300,000
Nat. Bonds.....	46,575,000	34,827,000	33,300,000
Bank shares.....	72,777	67,648	12,580,000
Other shares.....	777,429	188,948	32,707

The total movement of values on 'Change compares as follows:—

	1893	1894	1895
1893.....	6,212,677,910		
1894.....		5,532,645,500	
1895 (11 months).....			3,146,835,644

The falling-off in business is simply phenomenal, and is a good proof of the great liquidation of this crisis on 'Change. As the liquidation proceeds the Bolsa gets duller and duller, and some say with much reason, poorer and poorer.

The stockholder may read with some interest the following table of highest and lowest quotations during the year. Some of the figures may revive dullest memories. "Saudades" of burst up, crumbling stocks, but a wreck of their former glory:—

	Highest	Lowest
Old Municipal Bonds.....	80	60
Municipal Consols.....	97	74
Funded Bds. Float. Debt 3%	68	67
Internal Loan 1891.....	81 1/2	69 1/2
Do. 1892.....	80 1/2	64 1/2
Depositors' Bds. Nat. Bank 9%	98	94
Spanish Bank.....	111	102
Agricola Comercial do.....	17	15 1/2
Banco del Comercio.....	68	56
New Ital. Bank.....	62	50
French Bank (gold).....	45	41
Italian Bank (gold).....	70	67
Bco. Sud Americano.....	30	30
City B. Ayres Mort. Bank.....	25	11
Constructor de la Plata.....	0.70	0.10
Bco. Nacional.....	75	75
Catalinas Shares.....	6.40	2.40
Previsora Insurance.....	37	32
Gas Primitiva.....	72	65
Edificadora.....	90	90
Telegrafica Telefonica.....	127	110
Los Argentinos.....	75	64
Bag Factory.....	60	59
Ordinary Refineria Arg.....	10	10
Preferred do.....	90	80
Bolsa Building Co.....	166	165
Paper Factory.....	101	85
South Amer. Bank Note Co	37	32
La B. Ayres Insurance.....	51	49
Match Co.....	100	100
La Plata Gas.....	82	82
Central Produce Market.....	23 1/2	22 1/2

THE GOLD MARKET.

In a yearly record of the B. Aires Bolsa it stands to reason that the leading feature must be the gold speculation, which may be regarded as a barometer of the general condition of the country. It cannot be disguised that in 1895 the war-scare, the purchase of armaments, the deficit in the Budget, in fact, everything favored a rise in gold, yet the premium fell all along, excepting one month: just the reverse of 1894, when everything favored a fall, yet the market rose. It sounds strange, but logic is invariably at fault in the Bolsa.

Another prominent feature of the gold market has been the decline in the speculation, the proportions of which are growing smaller every month, which is all the more remarkable as the general business of the market is very much larger than in former years. This decrease in the speculative business may well ascribe to the process of liquidation that has wiped out nearly all the big speculators in the market.

Looking at the volume of gold speculation in December, we see that it was one of the smallest of a dull year, viz:—

Dec.	1st Ring	2nd Ring
1st.....	\$ gold	\$ gold
2nd.....	325,000	230,000
3rd.....	681,000	452,000
4th.....	656,000	318,000
5th.....	661,000	347,000
6th.....	747,000	635,000
7th.....	817,000	552,000
8th.....	718,000	137,000
9th.....	698,000	350,000
10th.....	546,000	241,000
11th.....	658,000	221,000
12th.....	811,000	424,000
13th.....	672,000	232,000
14th.....	613,000	335,000
15th.....	691,000	289,000
16th.....	815,000	413,000
17th.....	681,000	508,000
18th.....	700,000	328,000
19th.....	940,000	812,000
20th.....	787,000	345,000
21st.....	1,110,000	333,000
22nd.....	688,000	484,000
23rd.....	827,000	458,000
24th.....	1,109,000	250,000
25th.....	857,000	458,000</

	1894	1895
April.....	38,000,000	31,190,000
May.....	39,170,000	34,990,000
June.....	39,000,000	27,708,000
July.....	32,400,000	24,888,000
August.....	39,720,000	25,721,000
September.....	41,070,000	34,558,000
October.....	39,930,000	28,935,000
November.....	36,747,000	28,646,000
December.....	38,930,000	28,646,000
The daily averages of the gold show as follows:—		
1894	1895	
January.....	1,610,000	1,258,000
February.....	1,689,000	1,247,000
March.....	1,526,000	1,131,000
April.....	1,628,000	1,457,000
May.....	1,560,000	1,259,000
June.....	1,296,000	957,000
July.....	1,588,000	1,028,840
August.....	1,711,000	1,386,000
September.....	1,467,000	1,099,000
October.....	1,563,000	1,235,540
November.....	1,591,000	1,146,000
December.....	1,591,000	1,146,000

It may be interesting to compare the prices of \$100 gold in the months of December 1894 and 1895, to show the great change that has come over the speculation, especially in the range of fluctuations:—

	1894	1895
1st.....	382.50	364.00
2nd.....	382.50	364.00
3rd.....	382.50	364.00
4th.....	382.50	364.00
5th.....	382.50	364.00
6th.....	382.50	364.00
7th.....	382.50	364.00
8th.....	382.50	364.00
9th.....	382.50	364.00
10th.....	382.50	364.00
11th.....	382.50	364.00
12th.....	382.50	364.00
13th.....	382.50	364.00
14th.....	382.50	364.00
15th.....	382.50	364.00
16th.....	382.50	364.00
17th.....	382.50	364.00
18th.....	382.50	364.00
19th.....	382.50	364.00
20th.....	382.50	364.00
21st.....	382.50	364.00
22nd.....	382.50	364.00
23rd.....	382.50	364.00
24th.....	382.50	364.00
25th.....	382.50	364.00
26th.....	382.50	364.00
27th.....	382.50	364.00
28th.....	382.50	364.00
29th.....	382.50	364.00
30th.....	382.50	364.00
31st.....	382.50	364.00

This time last year the premium was thirty points higher, and continued rising during December, viz:—

	1894	1895
January.....	340	356.95
February.....	354	350.83
March.....	362	352.93
April.....	362	364.00
May.....	369	361.84
June.....	377	347.49
July.....	369	347.65
August.....	356	335.37
September.....	322	322.82
October.....	334	327.06
November.....	356.60	333.77
December.....	363.18	331.75

CITY OF BUENOS AIRES.

We may put down the population of the Argentine Capital on this New Year's Day at 676,000 souls. The births during the eleven months ending November 30th, were 24,674, which gives the extraordinary birth-rate of 40 per mil, and entitles Buenos Aires to the title of Most Prolific Capital in the world. During the same period there were 15,499 deaths and 5005 marriages; thus both death and marriage ratios are low; the natural increase is about 20 per mil.

During the eleven months these 676,000 greedy inhabitants consumed 28,109 tons of beef, 22,000 tons of mutton, 1,000 tons of pork, etc. etc., as follows:—
563,849 steers
655,281 sheep
11,838 hogs
2,284 sucking pigs
1,700,000 hens and chickens.
84,000 turkeys
94,000 ducks
30,000 geese
19,000 armadillos
69,000 rabbits
1,716,000 brace partridges
4,000,000 dozen eggs
74,765 tons vegetables
34,430 tons fruit
419 tons cheese
3,564 tons fish
362 tons snails
576 tons butter
1,021 tons tins
Buenos Ayres may also claim to be the best fed city in the Universe. We are sorry we cannot obtain the figures of liquids imbibed to wash down all the above.

The tramway traffic shows the growth and prosperity of the city. The results of the eleven months show a 10% increase in the number of passengers; this is a formidable increase.

There are 382 kilometres of tram lines; the companies report 1,972,984 trips, and the carriage of 76,882,911 passengers; the total for 1895 may be calculated at 84,000,000 passengers, say 9 to 10% over the figures of 1894. These 76,882,911 passengers were carried by the following tramway companies:—

	Passengers
City of Buenos Ayres.....	25,797,000
Anglo-Argentine.....	25,349,000
Capital.....	3,714,000
Belgrano.....	5,484,000
La Nueva.....	6,573,000
Gran Nacional.....	4,732,000
La Rural.....	3,520,000
Metropolitana.....	1,220,000
Cent. Arg. (Belgrano).....	1,920,000

The railways, on the other hand, carried 7,223,000 passengers and 2,256,000 tons of goods; we may calculate the total of the 12 months at 1,890,000 passengers and 2,461,000 tons goods.

Don Alberto Martinez gives the following totals of the sale of real-estate in the city during the eleven months. We may add that whilst the movement in real-estate is increasing in the capital, it is falling off in the province. The following are the figures for the 11 months in this city:—

Number of sales.....	8,116
Area sold.....	3,324,377 sq. mts.
Value.....	62,421,680 \$%
Average value per.....	6.69 \$%

The principal average values per parish were as follows:—
Catedral al Norte..... 200 persq. metre
San Miguel..... 140 "
Catedral Sur..... 243 "
Piedad..... 101 "
San Nicolás..... 113 "
Flores..... 0.73 "
Belgrano..... 4.20 "
The principal Nationalities are classified as follows in this movement in real-estate:—
By Sales Purchases
Argentine..... 29,000,000 28,400,000
Italians..... 14,000,000 14,600,000
Spaniards..... 3,600,000 5,100,000
French..... 3,400,000 7,700,000
English..... 1,300,000 1,540,000

"Retiroventas" did not amount to five millions, but mortgages figure for 22,159,000 \$% over one half of this is mortgaged by Argentines, one-sixth by Italians.

THE NEW YEAR.

The hour glass of Time marks the close of another year. The sands of 1895 have passed into eternity. Spread out over our columns is the schedule of last year, the perusal of which will form an instructive chapter for those who study the course of the future on the experience of the past.

Day by day and month by month are chronicled the events which formed the undercurrent of our social and physical life, and we need be neither soothsayers nor seers, to stand on the portals of the new year and predict the country's march along the grand highway of progress, until we reach the next milestone of time, 1897.

Poor, indeed, is the River Plate philosophy that does not accept the teaching of the history of the past twelve months. Difficulty after difficulty
Alarm upon alarm
Error heaped on error
have not balked the country's march, or checked in one iota its productive progress, and as we step over the threshold of the new year, with all the vicissitudes of the past fresh before our eyes, we still feel a quiet confidence in the country's destiny, and that the huge wheels of the Juggernaut car of industry and production will crush to atoms every opposing element in its onward progress.

This opening of a new year is, after all, but an artificial division of time, to which nature pays no heed, but follows on in her uninterrupted course, bearing into the future the consequences of the past. Properly speaking, every day is the beginning of a new year to us, but we customarily associate the idea of entering upon a fresh period of time with the first of January, a date which serves in our journey through life as a sort of milestone that marks the distance between places; the one indicates no greater change in the probabilities and prospects of life than the other marks in the character of the scenery through which the road conducts the traveller. Nevertheless, most people at the close of the old year have an idea that on the first of January they begin a new series of experiences, and the public generally feels an impulse to forget the future. Aristotle or somebody else has said that the instinct of prophecy is strong in the human mind, and New Year's day, generally speaking, gives increased activity to that impulse.

To those of our readers who are ripe in years we need hardly say that nothing is so certain in respect of the future as the improbability of anything more unlikely to happen than what is anticipated; and that frequently the great changes which give character to a year originate in the most obscure and trivial causes, and that when they look back upon what has actually occurred, and compare it with what they imagined they had good reason to expect, they can hardly discover a point of resemblance between the one and the other.

To a much greater extent than is commonly received each of us makes his own year, and collectively the nation does the same thing. It has been truly remarked that history is made, not by blind chance, nor by inexorable fate, but by Men and Women. The history of the year we now enter on will be so made, and each of us, high and low, rich and poor, big and small, will contribute something towards the making of it. The road which opens before us will in the main direction resemble that which we have left behind. In details our experiences may and will vary, but in drift they will be the same.

We enter the New Year with certain assurances of peace, and the final settlement of the Chilean question, but we cannot close our eyes to the new dangers that surround the country with the development of military power on both sides of the Andes. The latest advances of the tendencies which they foster, and the burdens which they entail cloud the dawn of the New Year. The path before us, to the very limited extent to which it is visible, is broad and straight, and the men who direct the affairs of the country are good and true; and it is the great faith we have in the genius, the ability and the wisdom of General Roca, and the able men who form his cabinet that fills us with confidence and enables us to face with sober trust and cheerful expectation the dark unfathomed uncertainties of 1896.

THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE BANQUET.

The grand banquet offered by Dr. Alcorta, Minister of Foreign Affairs, to Don Adolfo Guerrero, Chilean Minister, who left last night for Chile to take up his post as Minister of Foreign Affairs, came off in the Government House on Sunday evening.

Dr. Alcorta had Dr. E. Frias, Uruguayan Minister, and doyen of the Diplomatic Corps, seated on his right hand side, whilst Dr. Guerrero sat immediately opposite to Dr. Alcorta. The other guests were:—Dr. Bernardo, Minister of Justice, Dr. Doncel, President of the Senate, Dr.

Alcobendas, President of the Chamber of Deputies, the Belgian and Swiss Ministers, the Portuguese Chargé d'Affaires, Secretary of the Chilean Legation, Dr. Tulio Mendez Bolivian Minister, Dr. Garcia Merou, Dr. C. Morla Vicuña, The British Chargé d'Affaires, Dr. Quirino Costa, Dr. Luis Varela, President of the Supreme Federal Court, Dr. Sabiniño Kier, Attorney General of the Nation, Dr. Moreno, Argentine Minister in Italy, Dr. Leopoldo Basavilbaso, Rector of the University, German Chargé d'Affaires, Russian Minister Count Antonelli, Italian Minister, and Mr. Pelliza, Under-Secretary of Foreign Affairs.

Furlotti's orchestra of 60 professors played the choicest pieces of music during the Lucullus feast. Dr. Alcorta offered the banquet to Minister Guerrero in the following terms:—Gentlemen! I beg you to accompany me in drinking the health of Mr. Guerrero, Chilean Minister in Argentina, reminding you that his conduct has always been most loyal. He never spared any effort to maintain the friendship of the two countries in the midst of International Questions. I fervently hope we shall see him fill the high post of Minister of Foreign Affairs with the usual distinction which characterizes his brilliant intellectual qualities, observing at the same time the rule of diplomacy which we should all follow, to follow both in public and private affairs, namely:—Honesty is the best policy.

After the Chilean Hymn was played Minister Guerrero rose and answered in the following terms:—
"Moved by the generous sentiments manifested towards me by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and crowned with the echoes of the National Hymn which appear to come from Chile, I feel unable to express my true sentiments of gratitude, and more so as the difference shown to me to-day is only the crowning point of a long series of attentions, both official and social, which I have received during my prolonged mission. I have always met in you, Mr. Minister, and your predecessors that exquisite courtesy which smoothed any difficulty in the questions I have had to deal with. I therefore beg to offer you my most heartfelt gratitude for all of them. Believe me that I shall always follow that sound principle in fulfilling the high duties of the post with which my Government has thought fit to honour me. The position which both countries hold on this continent, the noble expressions of friendship coming from both, and crowned by the Minister, will enable the two Republics to follow in the path of peace and concord, which they are destined to follow hand in hand."

"I confess to not being able to leave this beautiful country, where I have so many friends by whom I have been so hospitably treated without intense feelings of regret. I drink to the prosperity of the Argentine Republic and to the success of her supreme Magistrate, also to the everlasting friendship with her sister, the Chilean Republic."

Dr. Frias then rose in the name of the Diplomatic Corps and toasted Mr. Guerrero's health, wishing him every success as Minister of Foreign Affairs, and hoped that all the Diplomatic Corps would continue to receive, as at present, instructions to maintain friendly relations with the Argentine Government.

The guests departed shortly before midnight. Mr. Guerrero was accompanied to his residence by Dr. Alcorta, Quirino Costa, Basavilbaso, Morla Vicuña and many other gentlemen.

DEPARTURE OF SR. GUERRERO.

December 31st
Everything that could form a happy augury for this distinguished gentleman's return to his native country has surrounded his departure. The banquet given in his honour in the Government House on Sunday night was a tribute of respect unusual to our diplomatic formula. The Press of Buenos Ayres of every political shade has complimented him on his great abilities as Chilean Minister in this Republic for so many years. All the leading Argentine families have vied with each other in their hospitalities to Mr. and Mrs. Guerrero, and in foreign circles they figured at almost every gathering.

We should attach less importance to Mr. Guerrero's retirement from Buenos Ayres were he, in the ordinary course of Diplomatic promotion, transferred to some higher legation in Europe. In his case, for instance, he was named Chilean Minister to Constantinople or Copenhagen, his career in a political point of view would, for the people in this country, cease to command interest; but when we consider that this distinguished gentleman steps from the Chilean Legation in Calle Esmeralda to one of the highest posts in the government of his own country—namely, that of Minister of Foreign Affairs—we discover a new importance in his career; and his movements, and in his future career; and as we assembled around his railway carriage at the Central Station last night, cheered him to the echo and waved him an affectionate good-bye, we all felt that in him we have a true messenger of peace and friendship, and that his intimate knowledge of affairs here, his acquaintance with our public men and his insight into matters not generally known, but which cannot have escaped him revealing to the nerve, the verve, the vitality and the undercurrent of strength of this country, are all higher guarantees for the peaceful solution of the Chilean question than all the patched-up protocols that have been signed, sealed, published and declared since the question first arose.

Mr. Guerrero's five years' residence in Argentina as Chilean plenipotentiary is a most invaluable apprenticeship for his still higher position as Minister of Foreign Affairs in his own country, and his great antecedents will tend to inspire him with the noble ambition of identifying his name with the final and peaceable settlement of this Chilean question which has lasted now for two generations.

There was a certain guarded and prudent discretion about the toast as the Government-House banquet which suggests that the spirit of the great Talleyrand hovered round the illustrious Argentine Minister who presided. We think we never read poorer diplomatic speeches, and it would seem that the toast on the occasion were dictated by Talleyrand himself, whose great maxim was, "that language is given to Diplomats to conceal their sentiments."

Mr. Guerrero, however, no matter what his opinion may be about this banquet, and its speeches, can never misinterpret

the general feeling of the Argentine people, and their great and lasting wish for peace. Possibly, had Lord Salisbury been at the banquet in question, we should have had a speech similar to that which he delivered last month at the Lord Mayor's banquet, and which has echoed over Europe all men however are not born Palmerstons.

We have nothing but words of peace and good-will for the retiring Minister, and our best wishes that his success in the high post which he now assumes in Chile will be on a par with his wise and admirable diplomatic career in this country. Five years' service as Plenipotentiary in Buenos Aires, during all the exciting times and alarms we have witnessed, and without a single diplomatic slip "faux pas," or error, is a diploma which even Metterich himself, if he were again in the flesh, might be proud of. We all esteem, respect and admire Mr. Guerrero, and our readers will agree with us when we say that his long and successful career in Buenos Aires, is a harbinger of increased wisdom and prudence in the councils of his Government in Santiago.

As Mr. Gladstone aptly remarked the other day, that only a little common sense was needed to settle the dispute about the Monroe doctrine between the United States and England, so also may we impress on Mr. Guerrero and his colleagues that "of guns and drums and heaven save the mark," we have all had enough; both Chile and Argentina desire peace; both are strong, both powerful. If the Chileans invaded this country, not one of them would ever return; and we may say the same about the Argentines should they be insane enough to attempt to cross the Andes. Common sense, Mr. Guerrero, on both sides of the Andes is that it is needed to settle the relations of the new Republics and were supported by the United States Government. President Monroe exposed the basis of his International policy in his Message to Congress in 1823. The United States Government will not, he said, meddle in the politics of the Old World, but she will not allow Europe to interfere in the American States, or take possession of part of their territory or oppose the Republican system they have adopted, as directly hostile to Jefferson and also by all the leading statesmen of the Union. Moreover, Lord Brougham afterwards declared in England that this policy had contributed to the acknowledgement of emancipation.

THE MUNROE DOCTRINE.

EX-PRESIDENT PELLEGRINI'S OPINION

We feel sure that all our readers will read with the greatest interest the opinions of ex-President Pellegrini on the Monroe Doctrine, more especially as they clash to a certain degree with the conditional approval that General Mitre and Dr. Bernardo de Irigoyen have given to that policy. The opinion of General Roca leans in the same conditional fashion to the Monroe Doctrine, but I know that these nations must resist any attempt at grandizement on American soil by any power, including American powers. Dr. Bernardo de Irigoyen was very outspoken in this latter respect and seems to make special reference to South America and the territorial greed of one South American state. Meantime, let us hear from ex-President Don Carlos Pellegrini.

Three generations ago Spain made a final attempt to reconquer her lost possessions in South America, and in her endeavor she met with the support of the Holy Alliance which viewed with little favor the spread of republican principles on the New Continent. In that historical moment the interests of England were antagonistic, since, thanks to the Wars of Independence, all South American ports were at last opened to her commerce. These trade relations would have been nipped in the bud had the attempt of Spain succeeded. The United States were also opposed to Spain, not only owing to trade rivalry, but because any reaction of this nature would have been a standing danger to their institutions.

On such grounds, and strenuously supported by Great Britain, the United States made the declarations contained in the Message of President Monroe, in 1823. These declarations stipulated that the United States would not tolerate the conquest of territories on American soil by any European Power, since the independence of the American Republics had been recognized and must be considered irrevocable; neither would the United States consent that reaction contemplated by the Holy Alliance could affect the form of Government and free institutions adopted by the respective states. Great Britain ratified, in another form, these declarations, and this powerful help contributed forwards averting the danger.

All this is now dim and distant, and affairs have changed radically. Free government has made greater headway in Europe than in South America, and certainly it is not Europe that will endanger such principles.

There is not to-day a European Power that could or would attempt to conquer territories belonging to nations whose independence all have recognized.

Should such an attempt be made, not only the United States but the other Powers would oppose it, as they would see therein a threat to their own interests.

The Monroe Doctrine has no longer a "raison d'être" to invoke such a policy would be an anachronism.

Who remembered the Monroe Doctrine when the Falkland Islands were wrested from us? When the United States laughed to scorn their own doctrine and seized by right of conquest Texas and California from Mexico?

What we witness to-day is a deep antagonism, commercial and industrial, between the United States and Europe, England in particular.

If American industries continue to grow as up to the present, they will need new markets, and to get hold of the markets England must be dislodged.

The attempts at intervention by Blaine, the commercial treaties, the Pan-American Congress, etc., are all efforts to attract the commerce of South America—the great market that is being sought—and the Monroe Doctrine is being trumped up and an effort made to enforce it in the belief that an American sentiment will be raised whereby the United States can profit.

Entre nous—in a dispute between Venezuela and Great Britain, to support the former in the name of free principles, in defense of so-called interests would be an absurdity. The interests of this extreme of the continent are closely bound up with Europe, and national policy always follows the commercial channel.

On the other hand, if the attitude of the United States is not a pretext to bring on a war, I cannot explain the

earnestness of motives in the American Government.

That a nation assume to impose upon another an arbitration Court in a suit in which the former has no part; that after such a presumption has been rejected by the latter, the former should, there and then, appoint a judge to decide the question, by right or by might, is unheard of; and when the nation treated in this fashion is England we cannot but admire the audacity of the nation that thinks itself equal to the presumption.

This will always be a lesson to England: she always treats weak nations with too much arrogance; the very threat of the conflict costs her more already than the gold mines in dispute.

Whatever may come, in this struggle of influence and interests, we have no share—and if the situation becomes more serious, we shall not be the most injured."

C. Pellegrini.

DR. BERNARDO IRIGUYEN'S OPINIONS.

December 25th
In our last issue we gave our readers ex-President Carlos Pellegrini's views of the Monroe Doctrine, and we now supplement them with those of Dr. Bernardo Irigoyen on the same subject. President Cleveland's Message, he says, embraces the fundamental principle of Republican America. The Spanish colonies, once they became independent nations, acknowledged the integrity of the territory they occupied the time of their emancipation and condemned all annexations and territorial conquests gained by force of arms, as dangerous to continental peace. These declarations were later on taken into account in the diplomatic relations of the new Republics and were supported by the United States Government. President Monroe exposed the basis of his International policy in his Message to Congress in 1823. The United States Government will not, he said, meddle in the politics of the Old World, but she will not allow Europe to interfere in the American States, or take possession of part of their territory or oppose the Republican system they have adopted, as directly hostile to Jefferson and also by all the leading statesmen of the Union. Moreover, Lord Brougham afterwards declared in England that this policy had contributed to the acknowledgement of emancipation.

In this was the Monroe Doctrine was the outcome of the fundamental principle of independent America; each nation acting within the bounds of her traditional integrity and other rights. This formula has resisted home troubles and the advances of European Governments and also the plans of territorial aggrandizement.

I do not know the diplomatic incident which gave rise to President Cleveland's message, but I know that it is about territorial questions between one of the first European Powers and a Republic only just born and which can only defend itself by appealing to justice and to its rights. It is sufficient for me to know that England, which accepted arbitration in several instances, thereby acknowledging its principle, should stoutly oppose it in this case when it refers to a nation of limited resources and one which has opened its territory to every race on the globe.

European policy has been at times aggressive in dealing with American States, but it must be acknowledged that this aggressiveness has for the last few years been put aside. If the pretensions to conquest do, unfortunately, crop up in some part of this continent, then the resolution of Governments to resist them will indeed be a noble one.

I have always upheld these principles in treating with European Powers and even American Governments which have some encroachments on a weaker power. In 1859 Lord Russell did the same, stating that it was contrary to the integrity and independence of secondary states.

In 1890 I had the honour of representing the Argentine Government, and making these and other declarations on American politics. I therefore applaud President Cleveland's policy, as it tends to favour the territorial integrity and independence of Venezuela.

THE GOVERNMENT OF SANTA CRUZ.

Under this heading Mr. Alsina, General Immigration Commissioner, has published a neat little pamphlet in English, which we recommend to the attention of our readers, and it can be had gratis by applying to Mr. Alsina.

This useful little book possesses a world of information of a country we know so little about, namely Tierra del Fuego and all that vast Pampa territory this side of the Straits of Magellan, and which is being so rapidly settled on by Englishmen with capital and Falkland Islanders with sheep; but we shall leave Mr. Alsina to tell his own story. He says:—

The territory of the National Government of Santa Cruz, one of the most important of the nine that form part of the Argentine Republic, and the most vast and best situated of those comprised within the natural limits of Patagonia, is situated between 46 and 52 degrees south latitude, and 66 and 73 degrees longitude west of the meridian of Greenwich. It is bounded on the west by the Andes, the territory of Santa Cruz stretches eastwards in a series of successive steps terminating on the shores of the Atlantic Ocean, which washes the territorial coast in an extent of more than 350 geographical miles, forming the remarkable St. George's Gulf, and numerous bays and ports which facilitate navigation and commercial operations in those parts. The boundaries on the north and south are not natural like the above, but political; the northern boundary is the province of Chubut, and the Chilean one of Magallanes, respectively. In these directions the perimeters of that of Santa Cruz.

Such an extensive territory, which we estimate at an area of 8,000 geographic square leagues, presents a very attractive aspect which recalls to our memory certain European countries, such as Norway and Switzerland. In all directions are seen hills and mountains; plains, like the Pampas of the province of Buenos Aires, and deep valleys of motley, arid, conical ground which alternate with argi-

of varied colours, resembling those magnificent and strange cañons of North America. Dense forests of entangled bushes, shrubs, level ground covered with soft and sweet "gramineae" form a complement to the tender of Santa Cruz; on the other hand, it is watered by numerous rivers, streams and crystalline torrents which descend the Andes from a height of 2,000 to 7,000 feet above the level of the sea, mountains that with their eternal snows feed the curious system of Lakes Yiedma, Argentino, Sanmiento, navigable surfaces surrounded by fertile land, capable of containing and giving prosperous life to a hundred villages.

From north to south the territory is divided into departments, as follows: Desado, San Julian, Santa Cruz and Rio Gallegos. Each one of these has its local authorities: Police department and Justice of Peace dependent upon the Governor of the Territory residing in Rio Gallegos, the temporary capital of the country, on the mouth of the river and free port of this name, with about eighty inhabitants; catholic chapel, primary school, wood mole and fiscal warehouses, and about twenty houses. The population of the whole of the Department of Gallegos is not less than 500 persons of both sexes, distributed in various pastoral establishments. Santa Cruz will have about 150; San Julian 40; Desado 30; total 700 Europeans and Argentines, not including this nationality the few fractions of Tehuelche Indians who live in the country with no fixed abode, and contribute to the important commerce by quilangos (several skins sewn together) of guanaco and ostrich feathers.

THE RAILWAY GUARANTEES.

The triumph of the Minister of the Interior's project in the Senate, having the long pending arrears due for Railway guarantees, is the triumph of a great and good cause, and we congratulate the Minister that this long-standing question is at last settled.

The debate in the Senate, was peculiarly interesting in as much as Senator Yofre not only opposed the purchase by the Government of the San Cristobal and Tucuman Railway, but also the surrender of its right to interfere with the operation of the Railway whose guarantees are now cancelled. On both points, however, the Government gained the day and Mr. Yofre's opposition was defeated. Senator Figueroa stated that the Bahia Blanca and General Acha was the only railway in which the Government could interfere with the tariffs. Respecting the San Cristobal and Tucuman railway there was a very animated debate, as some members of the Committee considered that ten thousand dollars per kilometre was sufficient to put for the cost of the road, whilst the company claimed a guarantee on eighteen thousand five hundred gold per kilometre. The Committee, however, decided to allow sixteen thousand dollars gold per kilometre as the cost. The Government will now under this new law take over this railway, which the Minister regards as one of the greatest improvements, since the side lines or "ramales" from the different sugar factories are over five hundred kilometres, and this railway serves two productive regions, and at different seasons of the year. In winter and in Spring it carries sugar, and in summer the cereals of Santa Fé. In the contract of the North Western of Bahia Blanca Santa Rosa has been eliminated and Tony fixed, it being the point which will be touched in the prolongation of the line to Rio de la Banda, Villa Mercedes, San Luis. Senator Pellegrini's amendments to articles two and three of the law, which are most important, were then put and carried; they are as follows:—

Art. 2.—The Executive is authorised to emit fifty millions of gold dollars, or their equivalent in pounds sterling franc, or marks, in foreign loan bonds of four per cent interest to be totally amortized in forty years, such amortization to be made by purchases or by bids during the period.

Art. 3.—These bonds shall be paid out in fulfilment of the contracts referred to in Art. 1. in the pending arrangements with Argentine Great Western, the Transandino, the Central Cordoba, and in the prolongation of the lines from La Toma in San Luis to Dolores from Catamarca to Madrid, of the Central North to Bolivia, from Aurora to La Banda, from San Juan to Chilecito and from Concordia to Villaguay or Uruguay. Senator Pellegrini explained that the amortization that he proposed was on the Yankee System, which was convenient both for creditor and debtor. The line he proposed from Concordia to Villaguay was to perfect the railway communication between Corrientes and Entre Rios. The line from Uruguay to Concordia is too expensive. The Minister explained that the line to Villaguay will cost the Government nothing, and that the extension from La Toma to La Rioja would cost but little and produce much.

The arrangement with the Great Western is at last concluded and very soon the Transandino will be settled, the Central Cordoba still remains to be arranged it amounts to four or five millions. Several Senators made various proposals of new extensions to Ledesma, Jujuy, Chubut, Tinogasta, etc.

him so very little he wished to get rid of it and buy the adjoining lands from the Lanuses, which he considered infinitely more valuable than the property which is now formed into the new parish. Yet see how things fall out! All the estates of the Anchorenas, the Unzués and other rich Argentine estancieros would not buy to-day this parish of Almagro, which we remember when there was scarcely a house on it. The Miserere property which adjoined it ran up to the Plaza Once, and Mr. John Ryan, Don Patricio Brown's Capataz, had a large yard and field with a galpon where he lived, almost in front of the Rivadavia tramway station. Tarragona's garden is about the oldest property about there, and the grandest properties were the Achaval quinta, the Velez Sarsfield quinta, the large German quinta of Sr. — and the old Spraggon quinta which at one time the Irishmen in the River Plate intended to have even bought and presented to Father Fahy; from that quinta up to where now stands the Salvador college in Calle de los Aves, which was then a rich property, it was the fields. Almagro, who "sleeps for ever in his narrow coil" in the Recoleta, never for one moment dreamt that his old chacra alongside the Miserere would cover a whole parish and yield a rental of millions. The convent of the Salesian Fathers and their excellent mechanical schools have contributed greatly to advance the parish. These excellent Fathers owe their present institution to our senior Editor, Mr. E. T. Mulhall, who 25 years ago, assisted by Mr. Amespi, raised a fund to build a church for the neighbourhood. When the church was half built the crisis came; no more subscriptions could be got, and the place was about to be sold to a party who offered to buy it for a theatre. Mr. Mulhall opposed, on the ground that the money was contributed by the neighbours for the building of a church, and the place could only be sold to parties who would carry out the pious wishes of the contributors; and his opposition triumphed. The Salesian Fathers, who had just come out from Europe and were looking for a place to build their church and convent, took it over, paying the debts on the concern; and now it is one of the most important Parish churches of the city.

TREMENDOUS FIRE.

HEAVY LOSSES.

December 24th.

The splendid building of the Compania Sud Americana de Bienes, situated in Paseo Colon between Chile and Mejico was almost totally destroyed by fire yesterday morning at 6.10. It was the usual habit to set the gas-motor in the building to work before the employees arrived to work the machinery in the establishment. But it appears that the india-rubber tube connected to the other metal ones was set on fire and fell on the wooden floor, where it slowly burned until it set fire to the wood, and as there was not water in that storey, the flames rapidly gained hold of the whole floor. Water was then pumped up, but before it could be used the flames reached the founding machinery and then spread to the other floor, where the expensive machinery for ruling paper was stored. The bombers arrived half an hour later and began to fight the flames. All orders were issued by the captain of the men. The wind from the river fanned the flames which darted out of the windows looking on Paseo Colon. After 2 hours hard work the flames were mastered as they were about to devour the department where the paper is stored: all the stone and steel plates were destroyed. The paper stored in the building amounted to \$50,000 gold, 50,000 of which was destroyed. The losses in machinery amount to 15,000 dollars gold and the damages done to the building amount to 80,000.

The Building and its accessories were insured in 19 companies for \$600,000 gold. The principal companies are, The Liverpool, The London, Northern Assurance Co., Guardian, Phoenix, Sur, The Lancashire Alliance, Transatlantic, Union, Commercial, Buenos Aires, Estrella, etc.

Work will continue to-day in the building untouched by the flames.

Mr. Laass the manager estimates the total losses at \$200,000 gold.

THE NEW ARGENTINE IRON-CLAD.

To cost \$5,000,000 gold.

The small talk, rumours and whispers about the Argentine Government's intention of purchasing a powerful ironclad superior to any man-of-war possessed by Chile appear to grow into a reality. Government has in fact been seriously thinking of adding one more powerful vessel to the already fast growing Argentine Navy. The Garibaldi will be ready in a very short time. The Argentine Government will it appears also purchase the ironclad Emanuele Filiberto which will be ready the same day as the Garibaldi. The Emanuele Filiberto is a vessel of 9,500 tons, 345 feet long, 70 feet wide and 25 feet draught. The engines will be able to develop 15,000 horse power, and the vessel is calculated to steam 19 knots without forcing her engines. She will have coal bunkers with capacity for 1,200 tons. Her armour varies between 94 inches and 11 1/2. She will cost about \$5,000,000 gold, 11,000,000 pounds sterling. Her armament will consist of 36 guns, 4 of 20 centimetres, 8 of 15 cent., 8 of 47 inches and 16 of 55 millimetres. She will moreover carry 5 torpedo tubes.

The Argentine Government has resolved not to change the Garibaldi's name, as sailors consider a vessel with her name changed to be unlucky. The fact of not altering the Garibaldi's name is besides a high compliment to the Italian Government.

CHILIAN ARMAMENTS

The following men of war are being constructed by W. Armstrong for the Chilean Government. A cruiser of the same tonnage as the 9 de Julio with a speed of 22 knots, 8 quick firing guns of 15 centimetres, 20 smaller guns and 4 torpedo tubes lined in wood and copper.

This vessel will be ready to sail for Chile in April 1896. This ironclad was originally ordered by Brazil, who transferred it to Chile.

No. 2—Another cruiser the same as No. 3—The Esmeralda of 7,200 tons, speed 23 knots, armament 15 centimetres of steel and nickel, 4 quick firing guns, 12 other guns of 15 centimetres, 24 smaller ones, 5 torpedo tubes lined in wood and copper, steel case. The Esmeralda will be ready in October 1896.

No. 4—An ironclad the keel of which was laid in November 1895. This vessel will have a tonnage of 8,500 tons, steam 23 knots an hour. She will be protected by 20 centimetres of steel and coal bunkers to hold 1,800 tons. She will be armed with six 20 centimetres guns, 14 quick firing guns and 20 smaller ones. She will carry 5 torpedo tubes.

No. 5—4 torpedo boats of the Destroyer type of 250 tons each and a speed of 30 knots. Two of these torpedo boats are nearly finished.

No. 6—A torpedo cruiser of 950 tons and a speed of 25 knots nickel armour all over.

LETTERS FROM THE RIO SALADO.

IV.

"The skipper he blew a whiff from his pipe, and a cheerful laugh laughed out."

I own the title of this letter doesn't fit. We are on the Calchaqui river now. According to maps, it takes its origin from several large and mysterious lagunas, with picturesque names: "Laguna de los Aves, del Palmer, del Tigre," etc., and this tempted us when we came up to its junction with the Salado.

The aspect of the Pampa has changed. In whatever direction we look we see nothing but a boundless expanse of "taccaris." These, as I said before, are ant-hills, about a yard or two apart, about a yard high, and as hard as stone, though the terrible claws of the ant-eater rip them up with ease. On them grow the "Gynereum," which, in Europe, ornament our hot-houses with their long, sharp leaves and their white, delicate tufts borne on slender stalks. Here they grow as they please, and in such numbers and confusion that they form a "prairie," in which a man is perfectly hidden, so that the unwary hunter may very well get lost among the innumerable and tortuous paths trodden by ant-eaters, jaguars, "carpinchos," etc. It is true he can climb on a "taccari," at the risk of being seen, but then he'll himself see nothing but the immense desert with the white plumes undulating. Here and there, where they find room, grow patches of dwarf palm trees, with dark-green, palmated leaves, also a guest of our hot-houses. Near the water grows another kind of palm: a lofty, straight stem, wearing a crown of hanging leaves. These, as a rule, stand isolated, and look very sad and "ennuyés," as if they'd like to commit suicide if they only knew how. A few "chadares," or "cumpis," complete the landscape.

Groping its way through the plain, under the dazzling sun, the river flows; and in the river, one or two men are slowly and moodily hauling up the "canao," whilst others are roaming along the shores.

The grumblers are disgusted. They openly curse and lament the day on which they were foolish enough to embark. They want to go back to the haunts of men, where is bread, and "yerba," and tobacco, and tobacco, and "cacha." They don't like broiling in the sun and stung by mosquitoes, be it the common mosquito, or a small, fair mosquito abundant hereabouts, or the gigantic and beautiful "mosquito de Cayasta," with its slender, elegant legs ringed with black and white. They strongly object to having "bichos colorados" burrowing in their skins, or "piques" in their toes. Neither of them is pleased, when travelling through the "paja," at feeling his legs sinking suddenly into soft ground, for he knows well that in spite of the wonderful agility with which he'll drag it out, he'll find it covered with red ants who will sting and bite him furiously. They don't relish serpents. Towing the heavy "canao" up stream has no charms for them. And then... the Indians!... who, of course, look behind every "taccari."

But the skipper won't hear of going back, and they dare not start by themselves on foot, for fear of going to a place where it is to be hoped grumblers cease from grumbling. On the other hand, they are too honest for open mutiny. So they only grumble, in a frightfully raging style.

And yet I must say they have some motives for that, poor boys!

There is no wind, and the sun and the mosquitoes are pitiless allies. All our provisions are exhausted, there is no more tobacco, no "yerba," no rice, no flour, we live on flesh only, seeking what we might devour. And what is worse, we have not had a drink of water for the last thirty-six hours. For the water of the Calchaqui is nothing but a strong alkaline solution, dreadfully drastic in its effects. Our dogs have had one by one; only Jules is left, and he is no "great shakes," now.

The Grumblers hold council. Then they advance towards the skipper. They look as cheerful as a "nutria" with a harpoon in the stomach.

"This can't last, or we shall die" they say. "We have tried to dig wells, but the water is bitter everywhere. There are no 'caraguatas' to get water from. You who are a scientific character"—here a contemptuous smile—"don't you know any way of getting the salt out of the water? Otherwise we must go back."

The captain fills his pipe with the leaves of a somewhat narcotic plant that grows hereabouts, smokes and ponders a while, then says—

"I know no way of getting the salt out of the water, but we might try to get the water away from the salt. Bring the kettle and the Commercial Traveller.

We have a kettle, of course, a large kettle. The Commercial Traveller is a gun of the old style, with a very long barrel, such as Cooper's Hawk's Eye might have used if percussion caps had been invented in his time. (And allow me to tell you by way of parenthesis, kind reader, that I think such guns in an excursion like ours, where there is no necessity, as in an European "battue" for rapid shoot-

ing, are far from being the worst. They carry differently shot or bullet at a much greater distance than an ordinary breech loader, and do not implicate the transporting or manufacturing of ever so many cartridges.)

Well, the skipper fills the kettle—that is, two thirds of it—with water. The lid is then secured with wire, and plentifully plastered over with mud. To the spout he fixes a short tube, made with several folds of sail-cloth. To the other end of the tube he adjusts the muzzle of the Commercial Traveller. The kettle is then laid, so to speak, on its back over the fire, the spout pointing upwards. The water is made to boil, the steam rises in the spout, goes through the sail-cloth tube, which is well coated with mud, then through the barrel of the Commercial Traveller, which we are constantly cooling with wet rags, and finally comes out as pure water, which is preciously collected in a bottle.

In this way we pass the afternoon, sucking several "mates."

"How could you take mate," you will ask, "since you said you had no more yerba?"

Well, the skipper thought that "yerba" which has many of the properties of tea, might, like that cheerful weed, be dried and used again and again. Alas! this was a delusion. Still, since thirst is better appeased when drink is taken slowly and in small doses, we make believe we are taking "mate," whilst our distilling apparatus goes on working.

"You did uncommon well," says the skipper to the Grumblers, "to refuse to fetch salt a week ago, because if we had salt, we should be only the more thirsty."

The Grumblers frown, but say nothing. It happened in this wise: a week ago, we were out of salt. But our skipper had heard that on the shores of a rivulet, called the "Arroyo de las Viscachas," there were deposits of it, of good quality. So, when we came to the mouth of that arroyo, he sent the grumblers to fetch some.

Now the grumblers grumble most against one another, and are eager for a fight. One of them speaks German only. The other knows no German, save a few uncivil expressions. So they both converse in Spanish, and wonderful Spanish it is.

Says the Otterkiller (G. 1) on the way: "Where can that salt be?"

Says Mr. Fritz (G. 2): "I believe not that there any salt is."

Do you mean to say the captain is a liar?

Hum! He might mistaken be.

I won't go with a (here a flattering adjective) fellow who calls the captain a liar. I'll go back.

"I'll also go."

They came back and reported. Then the skipper made a speech and began with due modesty by praising himself. He said: "I'm an old traveller, I can live without salt very well. You shall have to do the same. But you'll promise never, in days to come, to speak a word of complaint about it."

They promised. (And I must say they kept their word.)

So we are without salt since a week. It is pity, for a few days ago we killed our first "carpinchos," and we might have preserved some of the meat.

I was, that day, walking listlessly along the top of the "barranca." I had shot nothing as yet, but a single dove, a meagre fare. Suddenly the quiet waters below undulated, and a head appeared above the surface, a head as large as a calf's, but rather like a seal's in shape, which fixed large black eyes on mine. It was an old "carpincho's" head. I hastily fired my duck-shot into it (a silly move). The animal plunged, the water got red. Then the beast appeared again and began to climb slowly, very slowly, like a paralytic pig, the opposite "barranca." It began firing my revolver, shouting frantically for help. But the "carpincho" disappeared among the trees.

Enraged, I walked down stream, firmly resolved to use hard and offensive language to the crew and dogs, when I found them in the thick of a fight with four "carpinchos." Two were being hauled into the boat, Jules and Anatole (then alive) were fighting with a third one, that was soon speared, and a bullet settled the fourth.

The "carpincho" ("Hydrochoerus capybara") belongs, like the "nutria," to the rat family. But it is a tremendous rat, as large as a pig, the head of which resembles its general shape and the taste of its flesh. The skin is very resisting, and proof against small shot.

The next day we followed the track of the old male and found him dead in a thicket. Two bullets had hit him. The day was devoted to feasting and melting of fat, at Mr. Fritz's request. Yet he could not help grumbling a little. He said, in a desponding voice:

"Ach! Why have we all at once so many river-pigs killed? Now must we eat so much we can. But, alas! never can we all eat."

T. Chapuis.

ARRECIFES.

Like most places over well supplied by Nature this flourishing "partido" one of the oldest in the Province, bears few traces of any attempt at keeping its place in the onward march pursued by its confederates. This is ascribed to the curse of old Ireland, absenteeism, the local estancieros being so well to do, and so assured of the welfare of their estates from the natural conditions of soil, situation and surroundings that they were amongst the first to desert the rural charms of placid estancia existence for the more alluring delights of city life. The partido is, therefore, still essentially occupied in the grazing interest as contrasted with others where agriculture has asserted itself, driving the live-stock out.

As far back as 1766 the name of San Jose de Arrecifes can be traced, previous to that date the place being known as the Capilla de Peruvia. In 1817 the partido was called into existence, but not definitely outlined till 1881. It takes its name from the river which crosses it throwing out feeders in various directions, the principal of which is the well known Arroyo Luna. The Arrecifes camps are proverbial for their fine grasses, and even so far back as 1876 there were 215 Irish families in the partido, the Sarsfield and Sillitoe estancias being even then well known at that epoch the sta-

tistics showed roughly a total of 20,000 head of cattle, 900,000 sheep and 40,000 horses.

So much for Arrecifes 30 years ago. Fifteen years later in 1891 we find the town with a population of 4,000 and over 100 shops but a dull quiet place though the number of Irish estancieros had considerably increased, being more or less the roll as it stands to-day. And thus we get down to 1895, this year of grace, in which we find the town as dull and as apocalyptically unkempt, grass grown and insensible to advancement as it was when Don Juan Manuel ruled the roast. The only hotels are a discredit to the name of way-faring comfort, the streets unpaved and dirty, the buildings a reflection on the science or art of architecture, bad lighting—in fact a dead-end-alive camp town without almost a relieving feature of any kind, except Horatio Torroba's well known store which would be a credit to a much more ambitious and pretentious place. The following is a list of estancieros with their holdings—

	Area	Cattle	Sheep
S. Saavedra...	1400 squares	1200	12000
L. M. " " "	3 leagues	3000	40000
L. C. " " "	" "	4000	34000
F. P. Bon... " "	" "	1500	9000
A. Robbio... " "	" "	1700	12000
D. Barruti... " "	" "	5000	50000
M. Lynch... " "	800 squares	1200	2000
J. J. Bedoya... " "	1 1/2 leagues	1500	20000
C. Stegman... " "	1000 squares	300	8000
E. Kavanagh... " "	1 1/2 leagues	1200	18000
E. Carranza... " "	" "	" "	" "
Velez... " "	2 1/2 "	2500	1500
Eugene Kil... " "	" "	" "	" "
murphy... " "	1 1/2 "	500	20000
Ricardo La... " "	1 1/2 "	4000	3000
Teofilo Puen... " "	600 squares	5000	2000
Merlo heirs... " "	3 1/2 leagues	8500	75000
Patrick & W... " "	" "	" "	" "
Han... " "	5 1/2 "	6000	70000
Harriet K... " "	" "	" "	" "
Cunningham... " "	1 1/2 "	" "	30000
P. Dogherly... " "	" "	1500	22000
M. J. Uarez... " "	1300 "	" "	15000
Celman... " "	" "	" "	20000
Ed. Casey... " "	" "	5000	14000
Various... " "	" "	" "	" "
		48600	617000

The above list is very incomplete, as it does not include the Fox, Browne, Bannan, Dalton, Kenny, Mooney, O'Connor, O'Neill, Sarsfield, Sillitoe, Allen and Doyle estancias, and we cannot suppose that they figure in the category of various, so that it must be taken for granted that in the pruning and lopping of the old parties some, and perhaps the most important of the above estancias now figure in other partidos. This is borne out by the great falling-off in the live-stock as follows—

	Cattle	Sheep	Horses
1876...	20,000	900,000	40,000
1896...	48,600	617,000	7,500

Showing a great decrease in horses and sheep, and a relatively small percentage of increase in cattle. The establishments of Messrs. Carranza, Velez and Juarez Celman are noteworthy, the former for its "cabañas" of fine rams, and the latter for its regular structure.

The total area under cultivation in the partido is estimated at 30,600 hectares, linseed, wheat, birdseed and maize, all promising well, the leading farmers being Messrs. Pedro Filippi, Salvi Hnos., Juan O. Rizzo, Juan Lager, Francisco Bonino, José Martino, Antonio Laguarda, Bautista Paganini, Guerra Hnos., Arvona y Campaner, Diehl, Tercasi, Morgan, Velez Sarsfield, Giraud, Genovais, Vilmeret, Blans, Chimenet, Blondier, Cheval, Viset, Halmese, Maddon, Bruno, Magni, Manckieri y Mucar, Gober, Alvarez, Ibañez, etc., etc.

At Sarmiento, which is barely 15 years old, an important town is springing up, which threatens to overshadow Arrecifes altogether for stir and movement.

The Arrecifes mill is the most important industrial establishment of the district; it has both steam and hydraulic power, is entirely lighted by electricity, runs out 3000 bags of flour daily, belongs to Messrs. Laplacette, Belatti and Copello.

EN ROUTE TO CHILE.

Punta de las Vacas.

(2,300 metres above the sea level).

December 16th, 2 p.m.

Left shady Mendoza this morning at 6.50, twenty minutes behind time, waiting for Villalonga's Express articles to be arranged in the baggage car.

The party of the Comision de Boundaries, who have Mr. Burnmeister as their jefe, were fellow passengers. The ride was most agreeable and refreshing, no more noisy riding cars of 1st, 2nd, 3rd class, polite and attentive officials, neat and clean in their dress and well set up. The terraplenes and cuttings are carefully looked after, and the road-bed is solid and smooth, ballasting excellent and of the best material. Got out at nearly every stopping place along the line to inspect. Found most of the station buildings well looked after, toilet arrangements complete.

In the suburbs of Mendoza, and for a long distance in the valley of the river of that name, immense vineyards greet the eyes, and from present appearances the coming wine crop will be greater than any of the past years. The green, grateful "alfalfares" continue well up the valley, and fatten the cattle to feed our poor Chileños on the other side of the Andes.

The only place along the line where the inner man could be refreshed was at Cachenta—noted for its warm springs, said to be a remedy for rheumatism, skin diseases, etc. I haven't much faith in these rheumatic cures—working until perspiration takes place, then a dry rub or an alcoholic one, usually alleviates the pains of that remarkable disease. "Throw medicines to the dogs," and they have too much sense to eat it.

A small, consequential youth seems to run the bar, and he sold miserable Mendoza beer at a dollar a bottle, and then tried to oblige me by giving me a bad dollar bill in change. When I parted with him he seemed unhappy and depressed. Speaking of beer, some of the Mendoza beer is excellent, mild, cool and refreshing, and ten cents a choppe, or 215 Irish families in the partido, the Sarsfield and Sillitoe estancias being even then well known at that epoch the sta-

Water is rather a dangerous liquid to indulge in to excess, and it kills quicker than good brandy. My bottle of F. Calvet and Co.'s 1855 brand is a most excellent medicine in these high regions, though rather expensive. Yet, as your "Special," it is my duty to keep well, regardless of expense. So far, I have succeeded.

At Las Vacas (the "punta" had better be dropped, as there is no sense in it) we found a strong cold gale blowing down the gorge from the Cumbre, and in addition to my thick winter clothing, I had a heavy, woolen poncho, a rail-road rug and a mackintosh; in spite of all these one felt cold, so I got out and tramped to as near the Cumbre as I dared, and setting the four legs of a chair, or my two legs, I am not exactly sure which, on Argentine soil, I uttered and subsequently wrote the following—

Viva la Republica Argentina!

Viva los dos Presidentes Uriburu and Roca!

Viva General Mitre y La Nacion!

Viva los ex-Presidentes Juarez-Celman, Pellegrini and Saenz-Peña!

Viva las Señoras y Señoritas of this great, good and glorious Republic!

I a the Sarsfield and all its staff!

By this I was thoroughly patriotic, and quite a crowd gathered round me, and listened with pleasure, apparently, to my discourse. One fellow, however, said that I was an escaped lunatic and ought to be seized and quieted. The individual was a Chileno, and he had hardly concluded his remarks when half a dozen of sturdy male-drivers seized him and told him to apologize or send for a priest. The poor Cholo turned very pale, and stammering said "I only meant it as a joke Sir; and hope you will forgive me." Conditionally, I said, "if you will stand a treat to these valiant muleteros." He had the sense and the money to accept the conditions.

He got so affectionate with me in my half hour's stay that I felt sort of sad when I shook hands with him. He said he wanted to turn Argentine, but was afraid his Chileno wife would not let him. I advised him to stick to his flag and his wife, and to be governed by her, and he promised me to do so. "Quien sabe" it he did.

A gentlemanly Englishman came into my car: we soon established an intimacy. He said he had just come from the Cumbre, and that it was covered with icy snow, small sharp spines forming on the crust, and icy particles flying through the air, cutting the faces of those going to the Westward. I pity the poor travellers who had to face this tempest, and fear that some may come to grief ere they reach the Chilean Railway.

We rushed down grade at a good pace. Words are inadequate to describe the rich, gorgeous scenery on both sides of the road. At one place the mountain side looked like a rainbow, so varied were its hues. Nature's riches protruded from the sides of the precipices and slopes. Gold, silver, copper, tin, iron, sulphur, lead, lime, slate, mica, granite, porphyry, quartz, salt, salpêtre, chloride earths of every imaginable color, showed themselves at varying distances and quantities. I didn't see any diamonds or rubies, but they must be somewhere about. The thought occurred at times that I was in the seventh heaven, but a jolt or a sudden sharp curve, and the rattling of the stones as they slid down the slopes, brought me back to this earth. This letter, as well as everything else, must have an end. Suffice to say, got back to Mendoza and into my room in the Hotel Ferro-Carril del Gran Oeste Argentina about 8.30 p.m. No dust till we struck the suburbs and streets of this dusty town. This Hotel is far better than its name, which, as you will perceive, is inconveniently long.

The grub is good and clean—rooms "tambien," attendance average, beer cheap, 15 cents a choppe, and cool and mild; daily charge \$2.50, including coffee and two meals. The landlord and landlady obliging and attentive; the servants equally so.

Yesterday, shortly after midnight, the boundary party directed by Mr. Auzorena, C. E. left for San Carlos. The 1st Auxiliary Engineer was left behind sick at the Hotel Cabo, the 2nd Auxiliary Engineer Luis Cilley went on to San Carlos, where they probably arrived this day, the 18th.

I may go to San Juan; if so, will keep you posted.

Yours etc.

Special.

P.S. 19th 6 a.m.—There was a frightful dust storm last night about 9 p.m. and it made things lively. The smaller branches of the Carolina Poplar strew the streets like the palm branches. The dust was suffocating and penetrating; however, the final effect was good, a cool refreshing wind from the South, which revived the debilitated and soothed the agitated—and comforted the toxicated. I heard a fellow say, "This morning is fresh, sweet and lovely, and I am off to the market, to lay in my daily stock of fruit. The Guinimal strawberries are 'hard to beat,' and cool and refresh the inner parts better than a B. S. and ice. There is considerable sickness amongst the children; measles and scarlatina carry off daily too many of them. The 'sangrados' here are hardly up to the mark, and generally kill more than they cure, so at least I am informed by those who have resided in Mendoza for years.

ROSARIO.

CHRISTMAS LETTER.

(From our own Correspondent)

Dec. 24th.

A merry Christmas, happy New Year and many returns of the day Mr. STANDARD, for yourselves, and your host of readers fair and otherwise. May the welcome chiming of the bells which herald the dawning of Christianity's greatest anniversary bring happiness to those who suffer—prize lottery tickets to the impecunious, good sense to those who command the destinies of this beautiful country, and peace and good will among men generally, in these troublesome times, when Venezuela and Abyssinia are trying to upset the world's equilibrium.

There is no doubt that Christmas influences humanity—at least the civilized part of it—towards a spirit of forgiveness, and we somehow or other feel more inclined to dwell longer in the

contemplation of the silver lining of the cloud, and cast from us, for the time being, hopes and worries, under the genial effects of the friendly gatherings and cheerful greetings of the time.

Christmas has not, by a long run, the same importance as a festive season for the Latin as it has for the Saxon race. Whereas the former look to it simply in the light of a holiday or Church festival, to the latter it implies much more, and the beautiful principle which it represents of peace and good will is fully appreciated, and carried out—under its genial influence, the heart feels in a relenting mood towards past offences received—family feuds are more likely to come to an end, in the general atmosphere of joy and cheerfulness—charity finds a more responsive echo, among the rich, and their generosity goes apace with the general desire to see everybody around happy and contented. Even the hardhearted miser, who worships only gold, and whose only object in life is the hoarding of it, feels his withered heart more or less touched by the breeze of general happiness which surrounds him, and the scenes of rejoicing and bright faces which he sees everywhere recall to his mind the by-gone reminiscences of a past, when his hardened heart knew perhaps what love and the nobler aims in life are, and catching the general spirit, his purse strings are likely to loosen to contribute a mite towards providing even a ray of sunshine to the needy out of riches which are no good either to him or to others.

Thus I firmly believe that in the present Anglo-American conflict, the precept of peace and good will will eventually triumph, and that if an "indigestion" is not the sequel of the Christmas festivities, the roast turkeys and plum-puddings will be no small factors towards bringing about a definite settlement of the ridiculous question, and causing the Guildhall in London and the White House in Washington to pay each other the compliments of the season, and shake hands in true friendship across the waves of the mighty Atlantic. After all, the whole game is certainly not worth the candle, and such a termination of the affair would cause the whole world to throw his hat up in the air, and give three hearty "hurrahs"! This will certainly happen, it is a false or exaggerated idea of "amour propre," which is a pernicious feeling to nations as well as individuals, is not set agoing.

I feel likewise in my private character as well as in that of your correspondent, animated by the best and most pacific sentiments and inclined to look on everybody (excepting my creditors) and everything, in the best and most optimistic of lights. Therefore I am not going to "pitch into" Governor Leiva in this letter, but content myself with trusting sincerely, for his welfare and that of the province, that some few phantoms of remorse may on this Christmas eve, as they did in the case of Mr. Scrooge, visit him, and turn his heart from the paths of evil he has been treading, and the policy of his government into channels conducive to the prosperity of Santa Fé. That same phantom may lead him to visit the homes of the poor and starved school masters, and to see with his own eyes the effects, brought about by unjust taxation and the "personnel" of very dubious shade or some other heaven, but a jolt or a sudden sharp curve, and the rattling of the stones as they slid down the slopes, brought me back to this earth. This letter, as well as everything else, must have an end. Suffice to say, got back to Mendoza and into my room in the Hotel Ferro-Carril del Gran Oeste Argentina about 8.30 p.m. No dust till we struck the suburbs and streets of this dusty town. This Hotel is far better than its name, which, as you will perceive, is inconveniently long.

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I may go to San Juan; if so, will keep you posted.

Yours etc.

Special.

December 25th.

A most unusual and unprecedented case of rapidity in judicial proceedings has just come under my notice, and I am sorry to say that it is our friend Mr. Kemmis of "Las Rosas," who is the sufferer by the joint action of the London and River Plate Bank and the Loan and Trust Company, the former institution executing Mr. Kemmis for an hypothecary credit of two hundred thousand dollars gold, and the latter for eighty thousand. It is not my business to go into the present or retrospective merits of the case—modern creditors, like Shylock of old, are bound to get their pound of flesh, and it is seldom that the Antonios get such effective advocates as Portia; but, apart from the feeling of genial sympathy which the ruin of such a man as Mr. Kemmis excites—of a man who has been an important factor in the progress of this province—it is, yes, ray business to record the extraordinary activity displayed by our Federal Judge, who in the space of 48 hours has accomplished what as a general rule implies months and months of delays in the ordinary slow and procrastinating course of our judicial institutions, both national and provincial.

Here we are, within three or four days of the end of the year, when recess and vacations commence, and when hundreds of "expedientes," both in the Federal and provincial courts, which are simply waiting for some final stamp or "visto bueno," have to stand over for two or more months, to the unnecessary mortification and expense of the parties concerned, and this affair of Mr. Kemmis is presented—lawyer named—divers officials—and, let me add, belonging to the official party, nominated "ad hoc," embargo signed, and party to carry it out

Mr. Leobet of our Provincial Bank, acting for the Loan and Trust Co. The whole thing, as you see, has been cut and dried in the incredibly short space of two days, and naturally leaves ample room in the mind of the public to comments and logical deductions of all sorts, and which point more naturally still to a lever, equally as powerful in a moral sense as the one Archimedes proposed for moving the world.

This affair proves plainly the latent energy and activity which when so disposed can be displayed by our law courts; but alas! it proves also that our lawgivers act on the maxim, that "la ley que es pareja no es rigorosa" only when it suits them, or on very special circumstances.

A very romantic suicide was committed yesterday. Romeo was a good looking young cartman and Juliet a fresh and "sympathetic" servant girl in the Susini family. The lover having come to the conclusion that an illness he was suffering from was incurable, decided to do away with himself, and the girl agreed to accompany him on the last journey. They did so, young Castro shooting his "financier" first and himself after, both leaving letters explaining motives.

The Municipality's innocent's day joke yesterday on a double suicide was thus, by a strange coincidence, practically fulfilled a few hours after.

I see that my friend *El Mensajero* is very wroth at my last letter, or rather at the translation I sent to *La Capital*, and in which unfortunately the word "prevaricar" is substituted for prevarication in reference to our worthy Municipality and flash "intendente". It says it means "thieving or something 'por el estilo,' and although I am not going to take the trouble of contradicting this assertion of theirs, because they must know better, yet I must tell my friend Moré that the substitution of words has been quite unintentional on my part, and besides, according to Severin's and Velasco's dictionary (which is quite good enough for any "gringo"), "prevaricar" means to quibble to fail in one's word, duty or obligations, and says nothing about the word having any connection either with Mercury or with Municipalities.

THE NATIONAL REVENUE.

We have before us the approximate figures of the revenue of the nation for the eleven months ending 30th ult., and it is with much satisfaction that we see that the revenue of the eleven months is equal to that of the twelve months 1894, in other words, we are a month ahead. It is not much to be proud of, but it is at least a consideration in a Treasury that ways to face growing deficits every year, the consolation is that the revenue is growing also.

The following figures are as near to the mark as possible, and give a bird's-eye view of the revenue for the eleven months compared with same period of 1894. It will be seen that the gold revenue shows an increase of a round million gold dollars, and the paper revenue an increase of three millions, principally owing to the new item of sale and lease of public lands. The figures are as follows:—

	1895.	1894.
	\$ gold.	\$ gold.
Import duties.....	22,467,000	21,713,000
Export do.....	2,308,000	2,389,000
Storage dues.....	716,000	634,000
Wharfage do.....	501,000	438,000
Light-house do.....	151,000	150,000
Crane do.....	134,000	122,000
Consular do.....	89,000	90,000
Sanitary do.....	31,000	32,000
Stamps, etc.....	223,000	241,000
Interest of Stocks.....	585,000	235,000
Total.....	27,192,000	26,042,000

	Eleven Months.	
	\$ m.	\$ m.
30 % of Land tax.....	1,327,000	1,328,000
55 % of Licenses.....	1,639,000	1,639,000
Stamped paper.....	4,827,000	4,748,000
Post Office.....	2,085,000	2,085,000
Do Supplementary.....	207,000	180,000
Telegraphs.....	735,000	808,000
Do Supplementary.....	211,000	146,000
Port Rly. services.....	79,000	64,000
Water Rates.....	3,494,000	3,493,000
Cent. Nort. Rly.....	683,000	613,000
Andine Railway.....	782,000	670,000
Chilecito Rly.....	145,000	96,000
Chumbicha Rly.....	37,000	85,000
Sundries.....	370,000	741,000
Fines.....	92,000	—
Lease & sale lands.....	2,000,000	—
Alcohol tax.....	4,706,000	4,560,000
Beer do.....	359,000	331,000
Matches do.....	1,489,000	1,252,000
Wine do.....	155,000	116,000
Total.....	25,983,000	22,633,000

On the basis of the revenue returns of December 1894, we may, therefore, calculate the revenue of the National Government during 1895 at

22,300,000 \$ gold
2,600,000 \$ paper
Meaning, the Budget estimates of revenue for 1895 are

22,300,000 \$ gold
2,600,000 \$ paper
Say a deficit of 1,700,000 \$ gold and a superavit of 3,900,000 \$ paper. As this mode of calculation is very confusing we shall reduce all the figures to paper at the average gold rate of this year, say 245% premium viz:

Probable Revenue 129,100,000
Budget Estimates 131,800,000

Thus we see on the face of the above a deficit of about three millions in what is termed the ordinary Budget of the Nation, but this is much under the mark, since perhaps a score of millions must be added to the deficit on account of extraordinary expenditure. The deficit of 1894 was about 29,000,000 in fact; we may rest assured that that of 1895 will be vastly more, owing to the heavy, extraordinary expenditure in armaments.

Dr. Marcus, we understand, has most generously offered his professional services free to the Irish Orphanage.

THE ABYSSINIAN CAMPAIGN.

THE ROUTE TO SOUTHERN ABYSSINIA.

December 25th

If the information conveyed in recent cablegrams to the effect that the English are permitting the Italians to send troops to Southern Abyssinia via Zeyla, be correct, a brief description of the route they will have to follow should be of interest. The writer knows the country intimately, having shot over most of it during several successive hunting expeditions. Captain Burton visited North East Africa disguised as a Mussulman close upon half a century ago, but he saw nothing of the country beyond the ordinary caravan route. In 1853, having formed the intention of exploring it, he was informed by the British authorities at Aden that Somali-land was a "terra incognita," and that I should probably get my throat cut if I ventured into it. Several coast towns were at that time occupied by the Egyptians, Zeyla, Bulahar, and Berbera. Zeyla, known to the ancients as Avalites, is situated on the shores of the Gulf of Tadjura. Like many other African coast towns, the low, sandy flats at the back are almost wholly submerged at high tide. The blue hills away on the opposite side near Obok, rising up abruptly from the sea, form a picturesque background to the placid waters of the Gulf.

Something like thirty or forty two storied coral built houses and about seven or eight hundred huts, constructed of wattle and thatch, constitute the town. The main street forms a bazaar, in which dates, rice and cotton goods are sold.

The Ancient-Sabeans, Arabs, Phoenicians, Greeks and Persians, all traded to this port. It is curious that tin from Cornwall is mentioned in the Periplus of the Erythraean Sea as being one of the articles of trade brought here by the Phoenicians. In the rear of the town, where the Caravans camp, may be seen the tiny, egg-shaped huts of the nomads. There are hundreds of stately Somali stables around in all the pride of desertation. Clad in a simple cotton robe, with a shield upon the left arm and a spear in the right hand. The hair is usually worn long, and the black curly locks fall right to the shoulder. Owing to his nomadic habits and the scarcity of water, the Somali is an awkward customer, as John Bull has found to his cost on several occasions, when he swung his ponderous arm to castigate these unruly sons of the desert. For every time a blow was struck the bird was found to have flown.

The camels, sheep and goats upon which the Somali depend for an existence being easily shifted from place to place. Their womenfolk pack all the household goods upon a camel, and carry their infant children upon their backs. The camel is everywhere in evidence. Nothing can be done without him. This animal supplies milk, meat and transport. The scene of a caravan starting is a perfect pandemonium. One man is snatching at the lead rope of a camel to make it kneel, cursing him as the son of an immoral mother, or adjuring him by the respect he bears to his father. In the meantime the camel protesteth in very forcible camel language. The unsophisticated idiot who originated the absurd fable of patience of the camel could have only seen a caravan at a distance—a very great distance indeed—or he would not have made such a palpable mistake, and if at the last day, there is any animal, which more than any other, shall be punished for the profanity which he has occasioned, that animal is the camel. He roars and salivates all over you as you load him up. He howls when you take it off. If his burden be too heavy, he screeches. If too light, he squeals. Should he happen to get his head loose when you are adjusting his load, he has a playful habit of twisting his long neck around and sampling the armpit of your trousers—if you are fortunate enough to have any. He yells murder when you put his saddle on. And he cries fire when you take it off. There is no pleasing him. When he says he won't go, he won't go for all creation, and there is an end of it. Sometimes he is the victim of ill-timed levity, a fit of the tankerness, or the possession of the evil one. You can never tell which; and he careers around, foaming at the mouth, with tail outstretched and legs spread out to the four corners of the heavens, breaking tent ropes, falling over his prostrate brethren or trampling right on top of you, should you happen to be within reach of his ungainly foot. He knows not his master from any other man, and he takes as much notice of a caress as the skeleton of the Megatherium, in the British museum. Of all the obstinate, ill-tempered, stupid, ante-diluvian brutes in creation, commend me to a camel; of course, there are camels and camels. The extremes of type produced by the varied conditions of climate, vegetation, breeding and physical conformation of his "habitat," being no less strikingly exemplified than in the case of the horse and some other domestic animals.

The country lying between Zeyla and the Harar province of Abyssinia is extremely dry and arid. There is almost no surface water available. Many of the Antelopes never drink—except during the rains. The first fifty miles from the coast consists of a dry, grassy plain. The other hundred and twenty miles to the foot of the highlands, is mostly stony table-lands and dry plateaus, with a narrow belt of park-like country running along the base of the mountains. My wife travelled through this country with me in 1891. She is the only English lady who has ever been to Southern Abyssinia. The youngest Abyssinian traveller on record is my little daughter, who at the age of four, accompanied us on that journey. There is very fair shooting to be had in various districts. And on different occasions the writer has bagged elephants, lions and many varieties of Antelope. The Somalis are Mahomedans by religion. I have always found that with a little tact, one need have no trouble with them. On one occasion, when out hunting in the Isa country, on emerging from a small cove of brushwood, we were rather surprised to see a large body of spearmen running towards us. My Somali companion, who belonged to a tribe at feud with the Isa, felt rather bad. And creeping behind, he advised me to fire upon them. It was soon evident it was only a bit of a "fracas" between two clans, who had quarrelled over the priority of rights to the wells. The stronger party like their big European brothers, were simply making an

armed demonstration. And the weaker, thinking discretion the better part of valor, halted over the hill. The march over those same brown hills and white plains of Somali land will be rather trying for the sons of Sunny Italy. On another occasion I shall give some account of Ras Makonnen's Provinces. The land of the "Lost eaters," and the El Dorado of the East, the land of Ophir.

A. K. MacDonald.
Buenos Ayres, Dec. 24th.

DEATH OF MR. RUSSELL.

December 31st

Another of our old English residents passed away yesterday afternoon our old friend Mr. John G. Russell dropped dead in Calle Piedra at the ripe age of 63 years. Deceased was one of the best known Englishmen in Buenos Aires, where he passed the best years of his life respected and esteemed by all who knew him. Mr. Russell was a native of England and came to this country about 45 years ago where he started as hide and produce broker, and soon associated with the late Mr. Anderson founded the well known firm of Russell and Anderson, which at one period conducted the largest business of that 'genio' in the Plata. As agents for some of the principal 'saladeristas' in the Rivers the firm became one of great importance, and so familiar was its name and style that it was a sort of household word amongst us. Mr. Russell some 25 years ago was one of our most representative Englishmen in B. Aires; he figured in everything, founded the Jockey Club, and for many years with old Mr. John Davidson, Jas. White and George Ponsonby Crawford, kept up the English races before we may say Belgrano was born. Late in the sixties he married the remarkably handsome daughter of the late Dr. Sheridan, and then the English races before we may say Belgrano was born. Late in the sixties he married the remarkably handsome daughter of the late Dr. Sheridan, and then the English races before we may say Belgrano was born. Late in the sixties he married the remarkably handsome daughter of the late Dr. Sheridan, and then the English races before we may say Belgrano was born.

Mr. Russell was a prominent member of the Foreign Club, and took a great interest in its management and success, his partner was for many years its president, and in fact in everything connected with the British interests in this country. He was the River Plate took a most active part. He witnessed all the great occasions that mark Buenos Aires since the fall of Rosas. At his house in Calle Defensa, fronting old Dr. Enrique Harra's he gave dinner parties which were famed at the period. His offices in Calle San Martin facing the "paradise" of the Cathedral were as well known as the Banco de la Provincia. Thirty years ago when the Standard office was in Calle Belgrano he would walk down from the Hotel in Calle San Martin to give us a sale of salted hides or a pile of jerked beef of the river. He was the type and figure of a whole souled Englishman and his marriage with Miss Sheridan who was then the great beauty of Buenos Aires made him half an Irishman. He knew Moore's melodies off by heart and well read in English literature. He saw the first railway made in this country and made the first run with the locomotive of Flacosta. He saw the first gas lamp lighted in this city and was bosom friend of Mr. Bragge who put up the gas. He sat in Colon the first night it was lighted with gas and went to the English church to hear the Rev. Mr. Ford preach his first sermon in that church after the gas had been put in.

He was a member of the Club Progreso in the days of its glory, when Sarsfield, Elizalde and Juan Carlos Gomez were its shining lights. When General Roca conducted the Rio Negro expedition, and threw open to the market the vast camps held for such ages by the Indians, he was one of the first to back up Roca, and availed of the law authorizing the selling of those splendid lands at the rate of 4000 pats or 10,000 paper dollars of the old money per league, and he was the basis of his fortune. He subscribed to the Rio Negro loan and bought largely some of the finest camps in the River Plate to-day. Of late years we have not seen much of him, and since the death of his partner Mr. Anderson, we have lost sight of the firm: not long ago we met him in the street and he appeared to be in good health and spirits, but the advancing years were telling on him, and his once fine figure showed the marks of time. Some 40 years ago Mr. Russell was one of the finest looking Englishmen in the Plata, and he and his partner Anderson often drove in tandem in a dog-cart through the town, which attracted such great notice, that they were known throughout for their remarkable turn out. In early life he had great business relations with Barracas, where he had a large circle of friends, and he assisted at the inauguration of the Sordanares, where he was bored on Mr. Santa Maria's saladero. His death is another link gone that binds us with the Buenos Aires of vanished years, and we tender to his sorrowing family, our deepest sympathy at their irreparable loss.

R. I. P.

THE LATE MR. GALLEGA.

B. Aires, 22nd Dec. 1895.

To the Editor of the STANDARD.

Dear Sir,

A passage in your biographical sketch of Mr. Gallenga in your editorial columns of last Friday says "that he had nothing of the Italian about him save his veneration for Dante." In justice to him I feel bound to contradict this statement. I knew Mr. Gallenga thoroughly; in fact he was a friend of mine and I valued his friendship immensely on account of his powerful intellect, his simplicity of character and many other excellent qualities that adorned him and made him admired and esteemed by all who knew him. He was not only a thorough Italian at heart, but a great patriot as well, and his almost life-long residence in England did not extinguish in him the fiery and courageous temperament which he inherited from his father, that he risked his life in his early days he risked his life over and over again for the cause of his country, as he belonged to that heroic although chieftain movement which sprang up in Italy in the early part of this century, to undermine and shatter the tyrannical yoke of Austria and with it the

other infringing petty potentates that divided and subdivided Italy at that time. He was a man of extraordinary energy and physical endurance, and I well remember that during the time of the Italian Exhibition in London in 1883, of which I was President, so anxious was he to secure all possible success of the Exhibition, that he wanted, although in his eighties, to visit the principal centres of Italy to canvas exhibitors personally. And undoubtedly his powerful pen and eloquence contributed largely to the great commercial success of that Exhibition.

With regard to his English works, the purity of style and language is a distinguishing feature in them, and I remember an eminent man of letters telling me once, that few, if any, English authors could write such beautiful English as he. His book upon South America caused him some disappointment, because it was very little read; he used to tell me repeatedly in Italian, "credo che contenga informazioni interessanti ed utili, eppure nessuno lo legge."

Thanking you for granting me space in your valuable columns,

I remain,

Your obedient servant,

L. Bonacina.

THE LA PLATA TRIAL.

B. Aires, Dec. 21st.
To the Editor of the STANDARD.

Dear Sir,

I have seen an article published in your issue of the 18th inst. entitled "The other side of the Question," signed by "Machine," referring to the late trial of Reapers and Binders, in which the following statement is made:—"Miguel Lanius had left off several parts of the machine, which lightened the weight of draft, etc." As this would be to my way of thinking a very serious fault if really taken in the way that the said article seems to imply, and not having personally any knowledge about it, I immediately wrote to La Plata to ascertain to what this version of the story could apply, and I have been informed that it is nothing more serious than the question of the "Extra divider board" which is only an accessory to the machine, and is only used when the grain is most extraordinarily high; this divider board has perhaps never had occasion to be used in this country, even if the agriculturists knew how to use it.

This apparatus was not placed on the machine, therefore it could not have been taken off. It should not have been placed on at all, as it has no object. Nevertheless, the members of the jury at the trial exacted that it should be placed there.

It may be that the writer of the article refers to the tool box that is attached to the large end of the pole, which was removed together with the pole, in order that the machine should undergo the dynamometrical trials.

An extra divider board weighs 6 kilos and the tool box, 4 1/2 kilos including the spare parts for the machine.

This fact has for me no material importance, but it is as well that facts should be defined in an exact manner as possible, with conscientiousness and precision, and not like an imperfect and badly managed machine.

Thanking you Mr. Editor for the insertion of these few lines.

Miguel Lanius.

OBSERVATIONS OF ANOTHER WITNESS.

I have noticed in your issue of December 18th the letter by "Machine" headed "The other side of the Story." Evidently "Machine" knows but little of the "Machine Trial" of which he writes because he quotes his informant, "our informant was in attendance etc. etc." "Machine" then goes on to quote, but what part is quotation and what part original is difficult to say owing to the absence of quotation marks. The purchasers of Harvesters and Binders are certainly interested in hearing all sides of this "story" in order to impartially judge of the merits of these Harvesters and Binders. But first of all what does this trial prove? Simply that three Harvesters and Binders entered said trial out of at least thirty well known Harvesters and Binders, and that the trial ended in a farce in so far as merits are concerned. "Machine" seems to be under the impression that the less a Harvester and Binder weighs the better it is for the work in hand. Not so, why did he not mention the draft in pounds? This is more essential than the weight, and to properly test the draft of Harvesters and Binders each Harvester and Binder tried should be put to work in the same field of grain at the same time for at least one hour. The draft of Harvesters and Binders out of grain is of no consideration. It tells nothing. The merits of Harvesters and Binders are shown when said Harvesters and Binders are in full work. Perhaps it is well to say that the three Harvesters and Binders at work in the trial referred to were put to work first on "Exhibition" second on "trial." In neither "exhibition" nor "trial" did any of the H. and B. do what is known as good work. There were two patches of grain to cut and bind. I say patches because there could not have been over three acres in each piece. The "Exhibition" work was done in fairly tall grain, somewhat "down" and somewhat tangled. On the whole it was grain which would well test the capacity of any H. and B. The Exhibition of each contestant H. B. was a farce. None of the H. and B. cut a full worth all the time, and each H. and B. "checked down" from one to three times each time around the field. A good H. and B. properly handled should have cut the grain in question without checking and without stopping. The same results were shown in the "Trial" work which trial was in a patch of very bad grain. The grain could not have been much worse. However, good H. and B. should do their work in such grain much better than the contestants did.

The gist of the whole matter is this: The H. and B. at the trial showed themselves unable to do the work in hand, and if they had been on trial for sale no farmer would have purchased any one of them upon work there and there done. The "Trial" did not prove any H. and B. better than the contestants, although "Machine" seems to think the "La Victoria" showed superior work. Granted that the "La Victoria" did the best work, it did not do

the work it should have done. H. and B. to be properly tried should be put to a test of at least one hour of continuous work under the same conditions as if working on the farm, doing an honest day's work. The "Final" was simply boy's play and if "Machine" had been on the ground and had not taken his information from an "Informant" he would never have said, "Never was there a trial of Machines conducted on a more thorough and scientific basis than this one." The whole trial was simply laughable.

"Machine" must have been thinking of the "cold" and "hot" breakfast which was served in the morning of the day of the trial. The breakfast was a success and proved again the capacity for work of machine-men. Had the trial been first and the breakfast afterwards the result might have been different.

Whichever H. and B. wins the prize, if any prize is awarded, it will be but an empty victory, as the award will prove nothing. Any good machine-man with his H. and B. in the field would have been ashamed of his H. and B. had he had it at this trial and it had failed to do better work than the three in question, "McCormick," "Adriana Buckeye" and "La Victoria." As to the contestants protesting, it would have been much more in order had the judges protested against the H. and B., and ruled them off the field as incompetent for the work in hand. The Judges might have said in all justice: "Boys go home and learn your lessons and when learned come back for a proper recitation."

Observer.

LATEST FROM BOLIVIA.

THE TREATY.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Sucre, Dec. 7th, 1895.

Dear Mr. Editor:

I had hoped by this time to have had some news for you respecting the approval or rejection of the famous Treaty that is to give eventually Tacna and Arica to Bolivia. But the Deputies, although I fear that few of them are readers of Virgil, fear, or pretend to fear that the "promise" of Arica and Tacna is a new edition of the famous woolen horse and exclaim, though not in Latin: "Timeo Chilonem et dona terentes."

The poor Deputies are in a cruel fix. In normal years, the rainy season is upon us by this time, the rivers raging, anxious to drown mules and riders, and the roads in an awful condition. But this year we have had no rain to speak of up to date, and so the Deputies could still get away to their "lares et penates." But Government, whose servants they are, being paid 1005 a month when not sitting, and 200 when sitting, says: "No, you have to stay until you pass the Treaty." So they are sitting night and day, hoping, but vainly I fear, for overtime pay, protesting and trying to modify the clauses, and get guarantees from Chile, and trying to gain time so as not to be stoned when they reach home for having "vendido la patria." Still they will have to do it, but hope to introduce such clauses as will make the Treaty ineffective.

Between ourselves, I believe that Chile means to keep her word. She sees that the cruel and unjust war waged years ago threatened to cost her her trade with this country, and to throw Bolivia into the arms of Argentina. Now, if she can by giving us a port, secure our friendship, and her commercial monopoly with us, she will gain a virtual protectorate of Bolivia, annexation looming in the future, and will get a good title to the reserves of nitrate in the district south of Tarapaca which she now holds without a title.

Then the rejection of the Treaty, or even the serious mutilation of it, means if not war, the closing of Antofagasta to Bolivian commerce, and the consequent ruin of the country. So the poor Deputies see themselves "between the devil and the deep sea," the devil in this case being Chile, and the deep sea, the expropriation of the "cholos" who will accuse them of selling their country. Then there are rumours of revolution, should the Treaty be approved. But surely the Government has taken precautions; and Pando, the hope of the opposition has written from the rubber districts where he is making money, that the pill has to be swallowed, and the sooner the better.

Exchange 21% d. 90 days.

FROM THE ATLANTIC TO THE PACIFIC.

THROUGH THE ANDES IN A COW-HIDE CANOE.

THE SHIP CANAL FROM JUNIN DE LOS ANDES TO VALDIVIA.

V.

I went in my leather boat, at a torpedo-boat's speed, over falls and through rapids. Unfortunately, I was not able to bring up where I had intended only being able to "make land" at a spot three quarters of a mile from where I had left my companions. Here I soon made a roaring fire, and while thinking of my recent rash exploit, smoked a "negro piñero." Waiting is not over pleasant at the best of times and under the best of circumstances, but on the present occasion it was worse—far worse—than I had been accustomed to, and was decidedly the contrary to pleasant. Wait—wait, but no companions and the sun going down. Shout and whistle, but no answer. I was doomed to sleep out in the Andes, absolutely without clothes or food, on the 30th night of March, 1891.

Well, readers, between sleeping and freezing, now scorched by the fire, now wracking to death, now pricked and scratched by the much worse. However, as I looked for the coldness of the ground to be out-frore before daylight came, and always with a hunger only known to those who have worked as I had that day, the night passed. Snow had fallen during the night on all the higher peaks in sight, so do not imagine it had been a nice warm night. I found the other skin fresh and wet in the boat; this served me as a seat and kept the posterior part of my body from feeling the coldness of the ground to the extent it probably would have done with-out this skin. How I wished I had brought along both skins. Thus seated I would put my soft felt hat on my

shoulder instead of on my head, lean up against the trunk of some forest giant, and doze off to sleep, only to awake nearly frozen in half an hour.

When day broke I started to look for my companions, and about mid-day found them toiling on to find me.

Andrews had sprained his ankle the previous day and was done up, so we camped in our meeting place until next day, when we reached the boat and began letting her down, by lasso, over some good sized falls, 8 to 15 feet. About 4 p.m. that day, April 1st, our boat, the gallean "Socot," was bottom up on a big rock in the middle of that torrent scolding and boiling around our dear friend who was a current running at least twenty miles an hour; in fact, she was from the moment of striking "a complete loss," as the newspapers say of these little incidents in a craft's life. We soon found it was an impossibility to get her off, so "left her alone with her glory."

We had a consultation as to our best plan to adopt, and after a short discussion it was decided that I should start up river at daylight the following morning and borrow the Indian canoe we had seen a few days before, of course, if possible, without the Indians' knowledge. "Needs must when the devil drives," so I set out the following morning at day-break.

Following up the north bank of the river I soon reached its mouth, but found that somebody had taken the boat across the river, which, although it surprised me did not in the least keep me from my purpose of borrowing it. I took off my two garments and with my sheath-knife in my teeth I swam the river, cut the mooring made of twisted withs, and, without getting into the boat or without the least noise gently floated down stream, pushing always towards the north bank. I was soon inside my clothes, and in half an hour had run the rapids and come up with Andrews. On telling my friends of the change in position of the boat, Andrews advised a revision of arms; as it proved conclusively that the Indian owners did not let their boat rot for want of use and were probably near at hand. The shot gun was loaded, I put 15 bullets in the sharp, and we looked to our revolvers. I had borrowed the one Thomas carried; we then loaded the boat with our goods and covered them over with a rubber sheet and tied them in, fortunately for us we got no further in our work. At this stage shouts of Indians on both banks of the river claimed our attention, and in another moment about 40 Indians came in view. Always on land Andrews was captain and on this occasion showed his extraordinary good judgment, and instead of showing fight, as I thought best, we began a "parlamento" with the Indian interpreter.

(To be continued.)

SAN ANTONIO DE ARECO.

San Antonio de Areco dates back 1725 though for a long time it was merged in Lujan and was not a parish till the year 1866. The town is some 20 squares from the station, which is a great draw back, and is built on low ground which strips it of all pretensions to the picturesque. But it is a thriving, prosperous place, the lands being very fertile. The total area of the partido is 107840 hectares and the population 7269 souls, of whom 3024 go to the town and 4245 to the rural districts. As an industrial centre San Antonio is not in the front rank; still it has the Zerbari mill which turns over 200 bags a day, a fideos factory and a distillery, all of which give constant employment. The hospital in course of construction is due to the charity of Mrs. Morgan, and as it will bear the name of her daughter there is no danger of the benefactors ever being forgotten in the partido. There are three good hotels and about 150 shops, campstoves etc.

But it is from a bucolic stand point that San Antonio rises to importance, and as in most of the other partidos, we see agriculture steadily driving stock-farming before it, breaking up the estancias and big holdings into farm and quintas. The area under cultivation is calculated at 13,000 hectares more or less, of which 4,384 are under wheat, 7,140 maize, 2,263 linseed, 426 barley, 1,060 alfalfa and 2,487 various, all of the crops being in splendid order, promising a fine yield. As to the estancias, the partido is remarkable for the number of Irish families settled there, the principal being Burke, Butler, Cook, Connor, Corrick, Daly, Dennehy, Dixon, Elliff, McGrath, Duggan, Roberts, McLoughlin, O'Neill, Kelly, etc. From a table recently published we take the following figures about some of the estancias, and we regret that it is not more comprehensive:—

	Area	Cattle	Sheep
Julian Kelly.....	200 squares	—	9,000
C. Casco.....	1100 "	800	25,000
R. Castaing.....	" "	1100 "	—
D. Martinez.....	1800 "	2500 "	—
J. Duggan.....	3 leagues	—	40,000
T. Duggan.....	2 "	—	35,000
L. Campodónico.....	700 squares	600	10,000
P. Oncill.....	1000 "	600	15,000
F. de las Carreras.....	500 "	800	4,000
J. Castex.....	3 leagues	3000	60,000
Castex.....	" "	8000	23,000
L. Liavallol.....	1 "	1980	15,000
J. and C.			
Gurmelles.....	1200 squares	1260	14,000
V. Castex.....	1000 "	1000	15,000
Castex, de			

As we have pointed out, sugar practically only interests one province—Tucuman, whereas the milling interest, far more widespread, with greater fortunes at stake and more vitally linked with the general welfare, is also in a critical state and certainly is more deserving of protection and bolstering up than sugar. Yet nobody would dream of storming Congress to make the Republic at large keep the mills on their legs if the industry was overworked. As a matter of fact, some six or seven months ago the millers' 'en masse' appealed to the Government for a certain measure of assistance, not so gross nor repugnant as bounties, consisting mainly of a certain form of applying the warrants law, favorable consideration on the part of the Mortgage Bank, and other dispositions of a like character that would help matters along without straining financial principles or violating economic decorum. But by some way or other help towards acquiring fresh seed. The best seed comes from Chubut, and it is probable that the committee will send down to that district for the corn. The idea is an excellent one, as the superiority of the Chubut wheat is well recognized in wheat circles.

The Governor of Formosa has asked the Minister of the Interior for the \$10,000 voted in the Budget for supplying the Capital of that Territory with pipe-water. The Government has issued definite titles to the proprietorship of the following:—La Victoria, in Neuquen, to Messrs Vivanco and Coda; La Florida, in same Territory, to Messrs Vivanco and Arzabaz; El Carmen, in same Territory, to Messrs Vivanco and Arzabaz; La Merced to Sandoval and Utrilla; La Justicia, to Segura and Vivanco; Ditto Bella Vista to Muñoz and Córdoba, all in Neuquen.

The Supreme Federal Court has sent to the President of the Republic the reports of the Federal Judges charged with a dilatory discharge of their duties by the Bank of the Nation. The President of the Supreme Court calls the attention of the Executive to the fact that the judges attribute the delay in deciding the suits of the Bank against its "morose" debtors to the negligence of the bank managers and the deficient proofs they lay before the Courts as to the persons sued and their property, most of these debtors being notoriously insolvent. In view of this state of the case the Supreme Court can do nothing, and it rests with the Bank Board to take whatever steps it may consider best under the circumstances.

Saturday, December 21st 1895. The gold market opened in a towering mood this morning, under the influence of the alarming telegrams from Europe on the Venezuelan imbroglio. As the day grew, however, the market calmed down and a less panicky feeling prevailed. What upset the Bolsa principally was the scare in Wall Street and Capitol Court, an unerring barometer of the state of affairs. All kinds of rumors were floating about the hall this morning in connection with a great panic on the exchange in London and New York. The slump in railway stocks, the enormous "pase" from day to day, the shipments of gold from New York, the financial message of President Cleveland, and, last, not least, the sharp fall in Consols, not to mention Argentine securities, produced a stand-from-under feeling on Change; add to this a sudden, unexpected activity in the sales of wool and in contracts for grain, and the situation may be imagined. All cried "bluff," but the effects are painful to watch. One of the shrewdest brokers in the market observed that even in case of war this country would profit by the emergencies—but this was of no avail, for gold opened at 236½, and made the poor bears and outside market in general look very glum.

The reported failures in New York and the heavy shipments of gold are a tangible proof of the gravity of the situation. There is evidently more beneath this Venezuelan imbroglio than the daily telegrams disclose to the public of the Plate. The vote "en masse" in the American Senate precludes all suspicion that President Cleveland's Message can be an electoral manoeuvre. The unanimity with which the policy is supported in the States can leave no room for doubt, that a purely national movement is afoot, and this makes the situation all the more critical. Meantime in London they take matters more quietly, and the incipient panic this morning was over at noon. Consols fell only ¼ but unfortunate Argentine Funding Bonds went down to 73. Shares of the London and River Plate Bank were quoted at 237, but this quotation is ex-dividend.

Mr. Haddock of Estacion Rocha writes us that they have had a two day's "tempo-

ral" with very heavy rain and wind which has set the camps booming, whilst the stock is just rolling in. He says that in the Pampa Central near Acha, whence he had just returned, he found the camps in good order and sheep fat, but cattle just so, due to lack of fencing, which allows the animals to feed all together on the best parts near the wells, leaving the inferior portions practically untouched, whereas if the estancieros were to fence off into paddocks the animals would be forced to feed apart and not overwork any particular part. He visited one estancia of four leagues with a ring fence where the whole stock grazed over 2 leagues and left the remainder severely alone. This want of foresight gives people an incorrect idea of the carrying power of the camp. He says he also noticed that the estancieros seemed to prefer the delicate Rambouillet or the Cara Negra or Lincoln, whereas by crossing the camp would carry more and even fatten them, whilst with the Rambouillet it is as much as they can do to keep them going and in poor condition. The fencing question is very important if they wish to refine their camp, and as it can be put up at a total cost of \$1,500 per league, inclusive of freight, there being abundance of timber, there is no excuse for leaving it undone. Mr. Haddock also points out that there are leagues upon leagues of sandy land with water at 1, 2, 3 and 4 metres which would grow excellent alfalfa and give 4 cuts a year. We draw the attention of camp-owners in the Pampa to Mr. Haddock's remarks, as they are to the point, and coming from personal observation should merit consideration.

The Royal Mail packet, Magdalena, brings back three distinguished citizens: Dr. Garcia Merou, Argentine Minister in Rio, Mr. Ernesto Tornquist and Mr. Lainez, proprietor of our flourishing evening colleague, *El Diario*. The object of Dr. Garcia Merou's trip is to place before the Government a project he has drawn up for a commercial treaty with Brazil on a basis of mutual concessions, and this means so much for the international trade that the whole market will applaud Dr. Garcia Merou's very able management of the business, which, indeed, but for him would probably have ended in a tariff-war between the two countries, by which both would be losers. Mr. Tornquist eluded with financial sagacity all attempts at an interview, but reports that Dr. Moraes contemplates an international delegates meeting at Rio of all South American states with a view to mutual alliance against all comers. Mr. Lainez reports having definitely arranged the telegraphic service for his paper, and says that Dr. Romero's Unification scheme found far more favor in London than Dr. Pellegrini's, the latter being characterized as impracticable. Amongst the other passengers are Mr. Wibberley, traffic manager of the B. A. and Rosario Railway, and family, Mr. Thorpe and family, Mr. Brown and family, Mr. Miles and a host of others, all of whom we cordially welcome back to the Plate.

The following are the week's exports of wheat, maize, linseed and wool:

	Tons	\$ gold
Wheat.....	1,800	= 40,500
Maize.....	16,190	= 259,040
Linseed.....	267	= 10,140
Wool.....	13,560	= 2,869,000
		3,178,680

Letters from Punta Arenas announce the arrival in the Straits of the small steamer La Prensa, in a semi-disabled condition after a most boisterous voyage. The little craft is sea-worthy enough, but she makes no head-way with the wind in her teeth. Off Cape Corrientes she met a stiff gale and during the three weeks voyage everything on her deck was swept off by the seas. Her rig and main sail went, one of her side-lights, and the cat-head—all to Davy Jones's locker. We do not envy Commander Nunes and Captain Mulhall their trip to Cape Horn. The wind-lash on board was also washed away, and in fact the La Prensa entered the Straits in a very sorry condition.

Messrs Edwards and Robertson have given such a lift to mining in this country that we see local capitalists at last awaking to this source of wealth so long a sealed book to them. A company is now being formed with some well known capitalists at the head, such as Messrs Danneberg, Castells, Peró and to take up work some concessions in the Department of Las Heras in Mendoza, and the engineers have already been engaged to start working. This looks like business.

There is a breezy note about Paraguay—an adviser of late that must call attention, coming from such a quarter, as things move so slowly as a rule in that quarter that the Paraguayan day is a very long 24 hours. We are already alluded to the fact that an Italian colony being projected there, and it has been taken up with great interest by the Government, and feared through will push Paraguay half a century ahead; the idea is to plant 4,000 Sicilian families and Dr. Paterno the promoter will be looked on as the father of Paraguay if he only succeeds in the enterprise. Another good move is encouraging the Salesian Fathers to open a trade-school to train young men, and the Government have spent more satisfactorily \$1,000 gold than in paying the passages of the Fathers to Asuncion. There are rumours afloat of a fresh issue of 5 million shipplasters when the Chambers meet in February next, but the business is disavowed in official circles. A criollo colony will be founded at Villa Hayes. The sugar-mill at Caraguaytay turned out 3,000 arrobes of sugar and 200,000 litres of aguardiente this year. This will not go very far towards putting Paraguay on or off its legs, but it is always something to start with.

A very curious precedent in jurisprudence has been established by Judge Figueroa that will set the whole market by the ears, as if this ruling is not set aside no depositor is safe from the forger's wily ways. The case in question relates to the forgery of a judicial order to the Provincial Bank for payment of \$32,935 from the deposit of a gentleman named Scherer—supposed to have a lawsuit on hand. As it subsequently turned out, Mr. Scherer was not the proud possessor of any lawsuit good or bad, at the time, but as the bank paid out his money on the forged order, and charged him resolutely with it, he went to law with the bank and has been non-suited, the Judge holding that the bank was not obliged to determine whether Judge Posse's order was genuine or not, and that Mr. Scherer must pay the pipes.

Such reasoning will hardly stand a strong light or much taking to pieces, and until it is confirmed the Supreme Court, if it ever is so, it would scarcely be safe to rely on it. It is a terrible thing to reflect what a man might lose, in a lawsuit that he never hears of till his bank book tells the tale. At this rate even an Achorena might go to bed a millionaire and get up a pauper. It may seem absurd and ludicrous, but it is a very stern reality, nevertheless, for Mr. Scherer. Surely Denmark cannot be so very far gone.

The principal clauses in the decree just issued by the Minister of the Interior regulating the shipment of Live-Stock are as follows:—

The floor of the pens must be impermeable, with a slant to allow the water to run off.

From the 1st of January all sheep shipped must first have an antiseptic bath at the shipping wharf, where dipping baths must be erected, with roofs, to prevent the effects of the dip being neutralized by rain.

The pens for scabby sheep must be cleaned and disinfected daily.

Roofed sheds must be erected by the sheep owners for the inspection of the sheep, with a corral for the animals to be inspected.

On board ship, there must be left a space of 75 centimetres between the several pens so that the sheep-herds in charge can pass freely, and the angles of the fittings must be rounded, to prevent the sheep hurting themselves.

Two months are allowed for the Embarcadero del Puerto to comply with the decree, under pain of the concession being withdrawn.

The Live-stock on board all vessels entering from foreign ports will be duly inspected, and if any contagious disease be found among the animals they cannot be landed, nor can the vessel ship live-stock from this country for her homeward voyage.

The Veterinary Inspector will in future issue the certificate as the vessel being in a proper sanitary condition.

Messrs. Bolini and Alcorta sold yesterday 10,000 hectares in the Chaco, 70 cents, being at the rate of \$1,750 the league, buyer Mr. A. Viale. It is not stated precisely where the land is situated or if there are any improvements, so we presume it is just ordinary primeval camp, and the price would seem to bear this out.

Monday, 23rd December 1895. The week opened this morning with a much calmer feeling in the hall, owing to improved advices from London, which we publish in our telegraphic columns, but the gold market ruled firmer than ever. The heavy sale of gold on Saturday—over half a million dollars—convinces the market that the bulls have very strong elements at their back and may force the peace at any moment. Over a quarter of a million gold changed hands for cash at the first ring; the premium opened at 236½, rose to 236.30; fell to 235.20, and closed hard at 235.30. Affairs for the end of the month were dull, about one hundred thousand dollars sold. The heavy sale opened at 236½, rose to 237½, and closed at 236.20—pretty stiff contango. Seventy thousand dollars were sold for Saturday at cash rates more or less. Business for the end of January amounted to about three hundred thousand dollars; the premium opened at 238½, rose to 239½, and closed at 238.50. Something was done for end of February at 240½. The turn-over in gold this morning amounted to eight hundred thousand dollars.

Our senior editor, the founder of our *Chango* column, requests us to express his heartfelt thanks to all his old friends on Change for their warm congratulations on the brilliant examination of his son Jaime (Crisis) at the Naval school, and to say to them that their kind and warm expressions have enhanced his satisfaction at his son's success.

Whilst the daily telegrams announce enormous shipments of specie from New York it is gratifying to see the Royal Mail packet arrive here with consignments of sovereigns. Some telegrams announce shipments of gold from New York to B. Ayres.

The R.M.S. Magdalena has arrived with 155,000 sovereigns. Of this amount 135,000 were landed at the Mount, which is tantamount to B. Ayres. This big consignment is distributed as follows:—

	£ stg.
London and R. Plate Bank.....	100,000
Tornquist.....	60,000
Liebig.....	25,000
Drabble Meat Co.....	10,000
	195,000

The next Royal Mail packet, due, the Danube we think, will bring the following amount of sovereigns:—

	£ stg.
London and R. Plate Bank.....	100,000
German Bank.....	100,000
Liebig and Co.....	50,000
	250,000

If exchange keep firm these gold shipments to the Plate will continue. There is it is gratifying to see the large gold arrivals fail to shake off the bullish propensities of our gold speculation.

Our old friend Don Mauricio Schleifer, was welcomed on 'Change to-day on his arrival overland from Valparaiso. He says that the West Coast is now so close that he could not resist the temptation of running over for a few hours to see his old Buenos Aires friends. He made the trip from Valparaiso to Buenos Aires in less than four days and returns to Chile at the end of the week. He thinks the Xmas Pudding and Champagne is better on this side of the Andes.

Don Julio Hosman, the indetachable manager of the Northern Assurance Co., was again to the front to-day. Whilst the fire-men were hard at work putting out the fire in the building of the La Compania Sud Americana (de Billetes de Banco), beautiful cards were distributed in the crowd calling attention to the great foresight of the Sud American Cia., which had insured in the Northern Assurance and was thus saved from enormous losses. They say on 'Change that all the fire insurance Companies in this market are caught in this fire and that the damages, estimated by Mr. Laas, the Director, are over 40,000; rather stiff.

The plans and estimates for the two transports for Southern ports authorized by Congress are now on the high seas bound for time-worn and politics-riven

Europe, where they will be built or purchased on tender. Congress never sanctioned a better bill than this transport business, which means life and development for the Far South, and we expect that when the flag is run up to the mastheads the effect will be visible in the quotations of our stocks on the European exchanges.

The law has been promulgated imposing a duty of 2 cents gold per kilo in all yerba imported with exception of Chilean yerba, which is favoured with an extra cent. It will take considerably more sugar to sweeten mates in future except for those who are partial to "mate amargo" and even these will not fail to perceive an added dash of bitterness in the cup.

Messrs. Jaquela and Co. have received permit from the Government to put up a trio of wharves at Diamante on the Perana for shipment of cereals and other produce. The permit does not give any stable rights, as the Government can order the wharves to be removed without necessity of assigning cause or indemnifying owners in any way.

As was to be expected from the resolute stand of public opinion, the Tucuman Sugar Bounty business is dead, if not buried, as the Finance Committee of the Junta Chamber has politely shelved it without taking it into consideration, thus putting it in financial quarantine without treading on anyone's corns—a very happy means of laying the ghost. The Tucumanos may feel aggrieved and undoubtedly will, but the great pressure of public affairs will be urged in defence, and this is so delightful, ungettable, so to speak, and at the same time ponderously convincing that they have no recourse but to smile even though it be in bitterness. The business simply could not go through, and of course the swifter the end the better.

The note of the day comes from Bahia Blanca. We have received a letter from Mr. A. L. Muggersidge advising that the batch of wethers shipped by him in October last, the average weight of which we gave at the time as 80 kilos per head though it turns out that the actual weight was 72½ kilos, have sold "at fair prices" showing a net profit on the estancia including wool of over 17 dollars per head. It looks a "fair price" on the face of it, and we call estancieros' attention to the business as showing the great possibilities of this export trade. We can imagine many an eye running over the capones now with increased complacency. Seventeen dollars on the estancia for capones! What a revolution! We congratulate Mr. Muggersidge on the splendid results of his venture, which gives the note of the year in this line.

The sale of 4 square leagues of land in the fifth section of B. A., and known as the Isla de Walker at \$12,000 per league is reported, Mr. Cordova seller, Sr. Bernal buyer. The land is good and grassy, but with very little water, and the estancia is called Isla de Walker, owing to an Englishman named Walker having perished on the very land from thirst.

Tuesday, December 24th 1895.

The Chairman of the Banco de la Nacion has forwarded to the Minister of Finance a lengthy and most important note on the vexed question of supposed delays of the Federal Courts in executing the "moroso" debtors of the bank. Our readers are aware of the antipathy which we have recorded at length and often in these columns. The chairman of the Bank says that the Judges have appealed to the columns of the press to answer the charges made: meantime, the Bank Board has sent to the Minister the proofs of these charges to place before the Special Committee named in the Chamber of Deputies. The Supreme Court has palmed off the matter after merely asking the respective Judges to state in the matter as they are parties under changes their opinions do not count. Justice is actually defeated by such a procedure. The Bank Board severely criticise the attitude of the Supreme Court and hope that such precedents on the part of the Court will not establish jurisprudence, nobody can question the figures of the balance-sheet of the Banco de la Nacion of the state of affairs and of the plausibility of the charges made against the delays of the respective Federal Judges. Thus in 1894 the Bank discounted to 60,223 applicants the sum of 110,163,917 dollars, say an average gran of 1829½ per head; the figures of this year will be larger. It is a pity that the Federal Judges do not lend the Bank the assistance not only requested by the Bank but demanded by justice. Mr. J. Aguirre concludes his note to the Minister by stating that all cases that prove the dilatoriness of the judges, will be placed seriatim before the Government to prove the justice of the charges made and the great injury caused by the law's delay. It strikes us forcibly that Don Manuel Aguirre's note will cause a serious judicial row in high quarters. His brave attitude in the matter is most praiseworthy.

The Mount is in a state of chronic perplexity over the railway-sugar bank imbroglio, as things are so delightfully mixed up that nobody can say how it will end. The Government cling on to the bank project, however, with bull-dog tenacity and give out that it will be started in February. So much depends on the decision of the Courts that nothing can be counted on until the finding is made public. The Socialist element is bestirring itself and calling over the roll to count its numbers; a meeting was held yesterday in this regard and we note that the radical section mooted a partiality for the establishment of a social system similar to that which made Utah city so notorious, though Brigham Young's mantle in this movement seems to be claimed by a French woman, young, pretty and already married.

In Paraguay there is a slight, the very slightest echo of the "clangor tubarum," the Government being busy reorganizing its military elements with General Capdevilla's Code as basis. The executive is also determined to pay preferential attention to colonization, which is decidedly a more practical bent, and we see that the Banco Agricola is pushing forward the claims of the settlers of the Colonia Nacional for title-deeds.

Cordoba and Santa Fé are still engaged in fixing up their boundary line. The Central Cordoba projects a new branch from Arroyito to Villa del Rosario, which seems a risky business, as the Central Argentine branch opened a short time ago is doing little or nothing, due to the high freights frightening away traffic, so that the bullock-cart still holds sway. Naturally with a reduction in rates the trade would improve.

The following Internal Taxes were collected in the first fortnight of December:

	Litros	\$
Alcohol.....	2,521,470	465,885.45
Bear.....	997,449	29,928.47
Playing cards.....		426.35
Wines.....	29,044	2,934.40
Interest.....		1,764.60
Fines.....		900,000
Total.....		501,302.25

With regard to the sale of the Government lands South of the Rio Negro which took place on Thursday last we hear that a group of Spanish "almacenadores" took up no less than 48 leagues with a total disregard of the lack of water, poor soil and other "attenuating circumstances" that we have called attention to. It is not stated if the enterprising Iberians are going to settle the lands or let them lie waste. If they had been Dante's countrymen there would have been no need to ask the question. However, as soon as the business is arranged no doubt some declarations will be made. We understand that a well known Scotch estanciaero on the Southern land has bought a nice property on the river at a rate of more or less \$10,000 the league, but the details are for the moment kept in reserve.

We take the advantage of the year being in the last throes to congratulate the Bolsa King on his extensive purchase of lands, we had almost said colossal, but for the fact that we hope next year to see him still further up in the scale with perhaps double the area he has taken up during the past 12 months which is more or less 100 square leagues, and good land too in the Pampa Central and Rio Negro valley. Our friend and countryman will at this rate soon be subject to the provisions of the Monroe Doctrine and we call his attention to the point whilst congratulating him on the acquisition of these splendid tracts than which Royal Meath, his birth place, does not hold better.

The following is the balance-sheet of the Banco de la Nacion Argentina on the 30th November 1895:—

Activo	Oro	Moneda Legal
Acciones.....		50,000,000.00
Gov. Nac. cuenta emision menor.		8,500,000.00
Titulos Banco Nacional.....		7,500,000.00
Documentos descontados.....		54,287,720.42
Adelantos en cuenta corriente.....	1,352.70	26,948.58
Letras a recibir.....		923,686.62
Immuebles.....		3,305,326.60
Deudores en gestion.....	8,750	2,258,083.12
Creditos a cobrar.....		78,808.71
Emprestio Nacional Interno.....		15,728,775.00
(\$ 20,971,700 al 75 opo).....		
Correspondencias en el exterior.....	17,207.80	568,610.77
Muebles y utiles.....		45,082.86
Gastos judiciales.....		1,764,684.64
Gastos generales.....		274.47
Conversion.....	5.98	20,000,000.00
Reserva.....	1,138,257.57	25,007,386.12
Caja.....		1,160,878.52
		189,941,122.94

Pasivo	Oro	Moneda Legal
Capital.....		50,000,000.00
Caja de Conversion.....		50,000,000.00
Emision menor.....		8,500,000.00
Snecrales, operaciones pendientes.....	14,621.54	1,496,785.12
Letras a pagar.....		198,058.06
Depositos a la vista plazo fijo.....	907,424.58	55,618,965.54
Depositos judiciales.....	148,745.25	17,554,156.56
Conversion.....		1,968.79
Fondo de prevision.....		890,594.25
Ganancias y perdidas.....		20,083.10
Comisiones, intereses y descuentos.....	87.20	5,720,211.52
		1,160,878.52
		189,941,122.94

Manuel A. Aguirre, Presidente.

J. M. Lobos, Secretario.

Francisco Brava, Contador General.

V. B. Juan A. Arco, Sindico.

Thursday, December 26th 1895.

The heavy rain of last night and to-day was the leading topic round the gold ring and consignees of grain were button-holed and cross examined. As might be expected they gave vent to dismal misgivings, arguing that enormous quantities cut a few days ago would be irretrievably lost. We should say that it is well to await further tidings from Santa Fé. Both in Entre Rios and Santa-Fé the crop is of splendid yield and quality, and harvesting begins much earlier than in Buenos Aires. Talking with a leading importer of agricultural machinery in the hall, he informed us that the imports of threshing sets have been next to nil this year and the stock on hand will be probably rapidly moved off if the prospects in Santa Fé and Entre Rios are verified. He calculates that there are 5,000 threshers to-day in Argentina; reckoning same at 700£ this would give over three millions sterling invested in these machines. This shows the magnitude of the business, and no wonder all the importers of machinery have made fortunes.

There are symptoms of a recrudescence of the time-honored war-alarms. The frequent announcements in all the papers of fresh purchases of Mauser rifles, of Krupp batteries, and new ships; the distribution of the divisions of the army, the telegrams from Valparaiso and Santiago; and, last, not least, the tenor of the daily articles in *La Prensa*, are beginning to spread an uncomfortable feeling that with the return of summer we shall see a repetition of the same scare that so much enlivened proceedings from January to June last. There is a hope that the appointment of Sr. Guereiro to the portfolio of Foreign Affairs in Santiago will foretell another outburst of the familiar "clangor tubarum." Meantime, it is well to scan the signs in the sky and watch the straws on the current. In well informed circles a conviction is gaining ground that the only possible settlement of the Boundary Dispute is a direct negotiation between Ministers Guerrero and Alcorta over the heads of the respective Peritos or Limits Commissioners who evidently meet

only to disagree and make confusion worse confounded. All the big bulls on 'Change see another scare on the horizon and expect it will be in full blast before March.

In agricultural circles it was said this evening that if the rain continues to-night in Santa Fé and Entre Rios the losses of the farmers will be very heavy; on the other hand should the weather clear up and a "pampero" blow, the damage done by the downpour of the last few days will be insignificant. Affairs in produce circles were very dull to-day. The wool news from Europe is firm, wheat and maize stationary.

Private advices from Cordoba announce that President Urburu is in fair health and intends returning before the middle of January to resume the reins of power and relieve General Roca, who is anxious for a vacation at his La Paz estancia. President Urburu has not recovered as fast and as much as expected, but he is now quite able to undertake the duties of his high post.

We have alluded so frequently to the mania for destroying the mirasoles that it is a pleasure now to learn that a more practical way of getting at the feathers has been arrived at being simply the domestication of the bird instead of its destruction. Formerly the marshes were alive with them; but as soon as the value of the feathers came to be known the peons abandoned their usual occupation to devote themselves exclusively to this new and more lucrative work, a good shot made as much as \$300 a day when the pulse was even and the trigger-finger in good order. Naturally the mirasol soon became under the circumstances a "rara avis in terra aut aqua." But with the bird well nigh as extinct as the dodo, somebody hit on the luminous idea of domestication, with very satisfactory results, as a flock of the birds will give far better results than a flock of sheep—no rent to pay except on a few squares of marsh, and no expenses to speak of. The tardiness with which this result has been arrived at reminds one forcibly of Charles Lamb's essay in which he describes how nearly all the buildings in China were wiped out by the Fire God before some genial and far-seeing mandarin with Oriental sagacity discovered that it was actually possible to have roast pig without burning down the house. Our travelling correspondent in the South is responsible for the news, and anybody desirous of embarking in a mirasol farm can consult him advantageously as to prospects and conditions.

Complaint that the peons sent home with cattle or sheep are abandoned and left on the broad of their backs on arrival is of such frequent recurrence that the authorities have recommended the following means of averting this abuse: contracts or agreements to be in writing and with stipulations for return passage or equivalent in money; passports to be taken out in usual way which will enable the Minister or Consul to interfere in any difference or dispute.

The public in general will be glad to learn, as it may perhaps have already noticed, that the renewal of the circulating medium is being pushed ahead steadily and energetically at the rate of about 15,000 notes a day. The Caja de Conversion was so hard pressed to keep pace with the demand that it had to tuck up its sleeves and even burn the midnight oil. We hear that it has now ready for circulation 5 millions currency in notes of \$50 and \$100.

Rothschild's timely aid and more timely millions were so instrumental in saving troubled Europe during the late trying times that it was resolved to elevate him to the rank of King of Finance, a dignity that like Cesar he did twice refuse, on the grounds that the times are now too republican to stomach monarchs of any stamp. The Paris Bolsa has had a very dynasty if its own; commencing with Lafitte, Aguado and Casimir Perier, who by the way rarely if ever passed the Bolsa portals, but ruled the financial world from their own parlours, or through Pereira, perhaps the most renowned of all. Son-beyron, de Haussmann fame, and Merton down to Beaumont and Foerster all were potentialities uncoronated; and so familiar was the custom of naming a Bolsa King that even in South America it took root, one of our countrymen wearing the invisible crown to-day in this country. Whilst congratulating him on his position we call his attention to the fact that crowns are now going out of fashion, so that he may elect like Rothschild to put the sceptre away.

Tucuman looks at cotton with an appreciative eye, due to the fact that one gentleman who has sampled the business pronounces the result very satisfactory, far more so than sugar cane. This enterprising citizen, Mr. Delfin Gigena, calculates that the hectare gives 250 kilos cotton (apart from the seed which can also be turned to account) saleable readily at \$2 to 3 the kilo with a demand for say 200,000 kilos from this capital alone. This leaving the seed out of the question, the square would leave say a round \$1000 which is highly favorable.

We beg to thank Mr. Chas. C. Cumming for the following interesting figures from Bahia Blanca:—

Exports of bales from Bahia Blanca:—	Bales	wool	skins	hair
Nov. 22 already advised.....	639	277		
Nov. 22 ss Mortlake Antwerp.....	2476	4	17	
Nov. 25 Ss Leopold Carpincho, B. Ayres.....	358			
" 28 Toro do.....	342	41		
Dec. 13 do.....	341	29		
Dec. 18 I Buoni Parenti, B. Ayres.....	320			
Dec. 21 Adelina Patti, do.....	189			
Dec. 22 ss Beechey, Antwerp.....	4524			
Same date 1894.....	5532	248	8	

Vessels loading and discharging in B Blanca—

	Tons
S. S. Rutherglen, 1645 tons, loading bales for Antwerp and Dunkirk.	1645
By Bombay discharging coal for Bahia Blanca and N. Western Railway Co.	3273
S. S. Roman, expected about beginning of next month with railway material for the Bahia Blanca and North Western Railway Company.	2570

We have tears and we

to what the moral value of these obligations would be now, as their market value is—and we do not suppose his decision will improve their status. This ruling was the outcome of a suit brought by this holder of the number that took the last big price but unfortunately never got it, and according to the judge is not entitled thereto, since the drawings were illegal we wonder if the people who took off the previous prizes and got paid are subject to a disgorging operation. Not that, we suppose it will be tried, but if it were, it would set a nice kettle of fish frying. The grounds for the judge's decision are too lengthy to set forth.

Friday, December 27th 1895. A bearish blast swept through the market this morning as the news spread that more gold was being shipped from London to the Plate. The Germans state that over five hundred thousand sovereigns are on the way out to the Plate, and that much more will follow owing to the enormous production of the country. With regard to the losses of farmers in Santa Fé and Entre Ríos by the recent heavy rains, it is understood that these farmers have been greatly exaggerated with a view to put up prices of wheat and linseed.

Telegrams were received to-day from London announcing a shipment of 116,000 sovereigns from London for Buenos Aires. There are now nearly half a million sovereigns on the way out to this market, including a shipment from New York. Whilst Argentina is receiving gold, Chile is shipping it. Another steamer left Valparaiso yesterday with 300,000 gold dollars, probably for Montevideo on this market.

Such very curious things come to light in the law courts that legal dogmatically seem always worth following. A few days ago we reported the case of a gentleman in La Plata who was left minus a considerable sum that he had on deposit in the Provincial Bank and which the latter paid out on a judicial order, yet the judge non-suited him and parted the bank figuratively on the back, assuring them they had done quite right. Now we have the High Court in La Plata turning very crusty on Mr. Wilkes ex-treasurer of the Mortgage Bank whose sole misdemeanour was the carrying out of orders from his superiors, verifying the truth of the adage that honest men have too often to pay for backslidings of others. This case has caused quite a sensation in the market at large where the antecedents, very favorable in every way to Mr. Wilkes, are well known; and even in legal circles the action of the High Court, sitting on the appeal, taking up a count that not even the crown prosecutor had ventured to urge or the Judge in first instance to consider, caused the greatest surprise. Mr. Wilkes' lawyer re-appealed the High Court, which refused to alter its finding, and now the appeal will be made on constitutional grounds to the Supreme Court of the Nation. The definite issue will be looked forward to with deep interest.

The starting of several members of the Luro family as live-stock traders in London is reported, the partners being Messrs Rufino, Adolfo and Carlos Luro and the firm Pedro Luro and Sons. Mr. Gibson we understand will be the manager of the house there, so that the business could not be in better hands. Operations were started with a consignment of 800 steers from Mr. Pascual's estancia and 700 wethers. We were not many leagues wide of the mark in asserting some time ago that some enterprisers would soon follow the Messrs Bell's example and ship direct.

The deluge seems to have been a blessing and the reverse according to the circumstances of the various localities: as in San Luis, Salta, Catamarca, Mendoza, and Cordoba it was a blessing, whilst in Santa Fé and Entre Ríos it was superfluous, especially in the generous, unstinted, effusive way it made its appearance. At Gualeguay it stopped the trains and at General Roca made a considerable yawn in the earthworks of the Central Argentine. The crops have suffered considerably, though the damages are not yet estimated.

Tattersall's was simply crowded with estancieros to-day for the sale of the stock on the Great Soler property in Sauce Corto, the property itself, as will be remembered, having been sold off a short time ago by Messrs Collet and Llamas. The live-stock was of the very best description, comprising a large number of pure bred Durhams, Lincolns and draught horses. The following are the details:

3045 steers, 4, Durhams, 3 years at \$31.50 each, equal to \$95.91.50 buyer. Sam B. Hale and Co.

1000 do do at \$31.50 each, equal to \$31.500 buyer, do.

at \$ = to \$ Buyers

68 pure bred		
Durham cows 70	14760	Villalba
85 do do 30	2550	"
99 milch cows 16	1584	Fernandez
2960 1/2 Durham 20	72000	Hale & Co.
1150 do do 20.50	23575	Villalba
409 señueleros 33	13200	"
50 cerillos cows 9	450	"
726 Lin sheep 8	7555	Mantalen
1738 " 4.20	7355	Baca
2338 " 4	4524	"
1131 " 4	4524	"
8732 " 4	4960	Olmos
2606 " 4	10024	Baca
1687 wethers 6.20	10149	Calvo
938 sheep 4	3752	Otero
1811 " 1.70	3078	Baca
1616 " 2	3232	"
1682 " 1.65	2775	Olmos
1785 " 1.90	3391	Paca
1215 " 1.90	2308	Llanos
1950 " 1.80	3515	Roset
1426 " 1.55	2266	Soler
1596 " 1.70	2473	Llanos
1566 " 1.70	2662	Baca
2236 " 1.70	3801	Otero
1867 " 1.70	3173	Olmos
1670 " 1.70	2720	"
1585 " 1.55	2454	"
6150 " 1.65	6137	Lugano
3278 " 1.60	5235	Lucas
3181 " 1.40	4408	Otero
1162 wethers 3.55	6820	Osman
2870 " 3.35	9123	Lucas
1412 sheep 1.55	2188	Alfonso
181 horses 15.20	2690	P. Otero
50 " 13.50	796	"
11 stallions 35	3845	Chocco
10 colts 15	1800	Villalba
38 horses 15	576	R. Otero
25 " 11.50	287	Risotto
35 " 7.50	2625	Pretell
75 " 12.50	937	Ri-oto
18 Ridg-horses 25	450	Villalba
12 " 20	220	"
72 " 72	5140	"

13 " " 23.50	531	Stephens
10 " " 21	216	Villalba
209 " " 17	3553	Ross
45 Foals 34	1530	Stephens
50 Horses 10	500	Risotto
50 Colts 18	900	Stephens

This was a busy, speculative day on Change, and the weekly settlement afforded far more interest than expected after the dull tenor of the month's affairs. Over half a million gold dollars changed hands for cash; the premium opened at 230%, fell to 229.50%, and closed at 229.50%, and closed at 229.50%. A small business was done for end of February at 234 and 223.50% premium.

A bearish wave swept over the gold market this morning and the supply of cash gold was too much for the bulls; the latter are very eager now in their search for paper money. The flat tendency of the speculation, however, was checked just before the close of the first ring, and as the bell rang the premium closed in the midst of a slight rally and a bullish tendency. Over one million gold dollars changed hands at the first ring to-day—the beginning of the monthly account. Paper money was in stirring demand for to-day's weekly settlement and there was a squeeze in some quarters. The amount of gold withdrawn from the liquidator's counter was \$390,000, which is more or less the weekly average for the last two months. It may be remarked in connection with the demand for paper that three points contango was paid to-day for gold for January—this is pretty stiff and shows how the wind blows.

According to advices from the Mount we are to be favored with a visit from the eminent engineer Mr. Guerd next month, as he is desirous of studying the natural conditions of the Plate and Paraná, so that he will spend some time here, in La Plata. Rosario and Paraná. It seems probable that he will also take a run down to Mar del Plata at the express desire of General Roca, to see if it be possible to build the military port there. This port does not seem to fit conveniently anywhere, and we imagine ultimately the Admiralty will have to fall back on San Blas, the finest natural port on the whole seaboard.

The following are the week's exports of wheat, maize and wool:

	Tons	\$ gold
Wheat.....	6,060 equal	136,350
Maize.....	14,520 "	232,320
Wool.....	10,750 "	2,225,250
		2,593,920

We have published from time to time partial returns of the census, amongst which figured the data for various partidos of the province of Buenos Aires. The total returns of the province are now available, and are actually in course of being dry-nursed and catalogued in the Provincial statistical bureau, which we suppose will in due time make them public. Meantime, in the absence of full figures, we give the following, anent the population, area under cultivation, and live-stock:

Population.....	921,280 souls.
Area under cultivation.	
Maize.....	746,614 hectares.
Wheat.....	411,115 "
Alfalfa.....	231,630 "
Linseed.....	69,043 "
Barley.....	29,735 "
Potatoes.....	9,794 "
Various.....	30,693 "
Total.....	1,528,624 "

Live Stock.

Sheep.....	52,906,673 head.
Cattle.....	7,194,767 "
Horses.....	1,679,225 "
Pigs.....	254,902 "
Mules.....	24,479 "
Asses.....	4,189 "
Goats.....	11,678 "
Fine ostriches.....	58,485 "
Barn-door fowls, etc.	3,962,252 "

Comparing the above figures with those of 1890 as regards population, and 1888 as regards area under cultivation, we find an important advance in both items, agriculture, especially, having doubled in the 5 years. The live-stock during same period does not show any great numerical advance, but the value must, on the other hand, have progressed apace, due to the great strides made in refining the herds and flocks. The full details of these census returns will be looked forward to with much interest.

Monday, December 30th 1895. Dr. Drago, in the name of all the new tramway companies, has forwarded to the Municipality a lengthy protest against the new municipal tramway regulations. In this document we see very plausible arguments against the regulations that are not only an inconvenience to the travelling public but a very serious loss to the tramway companies. Dr. Drago shows how the new regulations to the maximum number of passengers on the trams knocks off no less than \$700,000 from the gross receipts of the companies, say 7,000,000 passengers. This is a most serious item and deserves some consideration. In our opinion the municipality should give the companies, say, six months' notice before enforcing such a regulation and allowing the companies to make provision for more train cars, more horses, and more stables, and the loss inflicted might be considerably mitigated. We have no doubt that the Lord Mayor and the Town Councillors will see the justice of the appeal and act accordingly, if not for the sake of the travelling public, which is much inconvenienced by the new regulations and collateral delays.

The promoters of the Italian wine exhibition are not resting on their oars, but pushing things ahead as vigorously as possible. At the last meeting of the committee it was resolved to donate a number of samples to the sufferers in the Santa Catalina disaster. Several new exhibitors have sent in petitions for space amongst them Messrs R. Caselli for wines from Pucapuc, Messrs Jacobini for Calabrese wine juice, and the San Jacinto glass works for bottles. Messrs Arzeno and Rivara have offered their services grat-

tously to despatch all articles for the exhibition coming through the aduana.

The rain put a very summary closure on harvesting out-counties, and left some localities or places in the unenviable position of not needing any harvesting at all. Luckily, as far as can be gleaned from the general tenor of advices, the damage done was not very severe or widespread. At Rosario Tala, however, the crop is considered lost to an extent of 50%, and the owners of threshers will not take their machines there, as the result would scarcely suffice to pay the tax on them. This is a very poor look-out for the farmers, and shows the great folly of this machinery tax, which creates great irritation and produces very little money. At La Carlota in Cordoba the rain was a great blessing, and the wheat is now in magnificent condition, the little rain that fell doing no harm.

With regard to the Sugar Bounty Bill even the promoters have lost all faith, in its passing through Congress, and are now moving the idea of a vindictive to cover the loss that the exportation is expected to leave. It seems quite improbable that even this will be found practicable, as unless all joined hands it would be a one-sided business of commercial sacrifice that would not meet with many Abrahams disposed to the bitter end. Sugar apparently has to abide by the laws of supply and demand, just as any other commodity, and quite right and natural that this should be so.

On the principle, we suppose, of when it rains there is generally an attempt at a deluge, we see that the Orientales, who are alternately in heaven and the other place, according to the prospects of the state bank grow, or the reverse, will be jubilant over the news that a Spanish Bank with capital of 50 millions of pesetas will shortly be started there, this country also coming in for a slice of the cake, in the shape of a branch here. It seems that the Marquis of Comillas, president of the Spanish Transatlantic Company, some time ago made special inquiry as to the prospects of a new bank, which he must have deemed favourable, as the outcome is the news now made public.

We have had the pleasure of welcoming on Change Mr. George B. Chace, a North American resident in Iquique, and owner of the famous silver mines in that district. At present he has on his hands a gigantic lawsuit. Mackenna, a former Minister of Balmaceda and owner of an adjoining mine, infringed seven metres over the boundary line and was sued by Mr. Chace. In reply Mackenna sued Mr. Chace \$15,000,000 for having crossed his boundary line 15 metres. Mr. Chace won the criminal suit on appeal to the supreme court, but the civil suit is still pending. Mr. Chace is struck with admiration for our city, and says he has seen nothing to compare with it in South America. He leaves to-night for the Mount to meet his family, who are coming on the Orellana.

Another lawsuit of the Jarandey v. Jarandey stamp has just completed, and though like the case of Banco Argentino suit, the end may be just as far off as in a sea of clouds. It seems that about sixty years, Don Pancho Orma was indebted to Dr. Hoyes to the amount of about \$17,000 and gave in guarantee a mortgage on the now very valuable property in Barracas known as the Quinta de Orma; subsequently it seems that there was an illegal foreclosure which Don Pancho got over his head, and the result that the property was eventually purchased at auction by Don Simon Pereyra, whose heir, Don Leonardo Pereyra, holds it to day. The Orma heirs, however, alleging illegal procedure, some years ago applied to have the sale annulled, and this application has now been settled by Judge Posse, who rules that the sale was genuine and legal and the Pereyra heirs lawful proprietors. This decision will, it is said, be appealed against, so that this case, like the Unzué suit, will probably see the century out.

Tuesday, December 31st 1895. The last day of the year! Not much interest was attached to the event in speculative circles, as the whole market presents for the last three months a thoroughly liquidated appearance. Speculation in the Bolsa is at a very low ebb, and the exciting field-days are now a thing of the past. All the big speculators have been wiped out, and business on Change is now dull, yet such was its condition, small dabbling and small margins. The market, therefore, was not prepared to see any exceptional activity round the ring, and great was the surprise of all when no less than a round million gold was thrown on the ring for cash. Whence all the gold came was a puzzle, and there was a sharp rush for paper money to take up the specie; such was the squeeze that the contango rushed up to 3 1/4 for 1% of January.

About 1 1/4 million gold dollars changed hands at the first ring to-day. Business for cash exceeded 1 million dollars; the premium opened weak at 230%, fell to 228.80%, and closed at 229%. The market was not prepared for such an avalanche of cash, and the wonder was that gold did not fall many points lower. Two hundred thousand dollars were sold for the end of January; the premium opened at 233%, fell to 232%, and closed at 232.50%. A small amount was sold for end of February at 234%.

As we anticipated, to-day's liquidation closed in the vicinity of 230% premium, in spite of a brilliant charge of the light bearish brigade and a heavy supply of one million gold dollars cash. In some quarters great hopes were entertained that to-day's sudden, heavy attack would put gold down to near 225%, but they were shattered, as the bulls scraped paper money together with comparative ease. Outsiders are again beginning to believe that the gold that the premium will go to 220% in January. Whenever a belief of this kind becomes general, it is wise to look out for the unexpected, although daily cables may announce from London gold consignments to the Plate.

Our optimistic neighbours the Orientales have got so disheartened over the falling tendency in the quotations of the Consuls in London that they have gone to the extreme lengths of using the railway and bank business as a lever to sustain the prices, threatening to chuck up the whole business unless that collapsing symptom disappears. The argument has evidently been effective, as the rates have stopped sinking, but it is a very poor guarantee for the future. There is nothing about either of the new banks.

Santiago, which was almost a Sahara from the prolonged drought, is now suffering from an overstraining of that cele-

tial dispensation likened by Shakespeare to mercy, that is an overplus of rain; the stock are so thin and weak that they are unable to move and die in the mud. It has rained for three days continuously, and the weather is reported still very watery. Things, however, will now pick up rapidly. There is another stick up in the Canal works through a dearth of circulating medium, all the more unfortunate that another month would have seen the business finished; however, it is to be hoped that the stoppage is only temporary.

The latest phase of the Saccharine business is that a sugar-king in Rosario announces with great complacency that the philosopher's stone has been discovered, the application of which will benefit producers, holders and consumers, in fact make everybody interested in sugar supremely happy. This is certainly grand news for the trade, and Congress will feel tremendously relieved. The result of the application will be looked forward to with great interest.

If there is one thing that our friends and neighbours the Paraguayans do under stand thoroughly, it is the watering of stock, and a cases in point is the Yerba Paraguaya known as the Industrial Paraguaya, which at the general meeting held on Monday resolved to double its capital with the exclusive object of paying an annual dividend in shares. It is a very convenient way truly of keeping shareholders satisfied, as the dividends will be undoubtedly handsome, but we apprehend that the shareholders will find in the long run that this kind of income is not very substantial. The Capital at present stands at 4 million dollars, so that it will soon be 8 millions. We believe the meeting also approved a motion providing for the payment of \$200,000 annually for five years in yerba plantations, and to reinforce the reserve annually by 10 to 20 percent.

Like mining, the development of our lumber trade is in a most backward state, though of late years much has been done in this line, nothing, however, in comparison to the possibilities of the business, and we find the attention of capitalists is immersed in sugar, which, as can be seen, is suffering from a crisis of over production, to the advisability of getting out of cane and into timber. Repeatedly, we believe, some North American syndicates have sent down experts to examine the prospects of going into lumber on a large scale, but though reports were favorable nothing was ever done, the principal if not the only impediment being the great lack of communication with the lumber districts. With a view to showing how this business stands we give the following particulars which pertain to the year now closed. The movement for the 12 months is estimated at nine millions currency, the classes of timber most in demand having been cedar, lapacho, curupaiti, ivirapita, iviraro, walnut, tipu, flambau, and algarrobo, the first place corresponding to the quebracho colorado, which in various forms has (principally rolizos) changed hands to an extent of 2 1/4 millions of dollars for foreign account, and 1 1/4 millions for home use; the posts being estimated at \$468,000, the beams at \$129,600 and sleepers at \$2,800,000, the latter summing to \$300,000, disposed of to various railways. Cedar comes next with an output for export of 1 1/4 million feet estimated at \$195,000, and 4,800,000 feet for local requirements valued at \$645,000. The lapacho, curupaiti, iviraro and ivirapita account for a quarter of a million feet worth \$215,200, and quebracho blanco, guazabai, palo blanco and palo amarillo 200,000 kilos worth say \$50,000. The algarrobo output has been 360 waggon-loads valued at \$252,000. In hard-wood posts there have been 4,200,000 worth \$150,000, whilst for fuel the output has been 1 1/4 million kilos worth \$216,000.

The death of the leading German merchant, Mr. Ernest Moller, spread a gloom in the hall and in the market at large. The sad event took place at Adrogué this morning, where Mr. Moller succumbed unexpectedly, but surrounded by his family, comprising his son and three daughters. Deceased was only 58 years of years. Born in Rio, he came to the Plate 40 years ago, and joined as partner the firm of Biber and Co. in Montevideo. He crossed the Plate and in 1867 started the well-known firm of Moller and Co. He was a representative man in every sense of the word. Of noble lineage he had a still nobler heart as the whole German community can testify, yet such was his retiring disposition that he refused all the honourable posts that his countrymen offered to him: he was beloved and esteemed by all, native and foreign. He came from a good old German family, settled in Portugal for the last 200 years; of the Mollers may be said: "qui trans mare current coelum non animus mutant," for they always remain characteristically German. Mr. Ernest Moller's remains are still lying in Portugal. We tender to the sorrowing family in common with the whole market our sincere condolence in their irreparable loss.

This being the monthly settlement there was no second ring to-day. The chief business of the afternoon was the withdrawal of gold from the liquidation which was much larger than expected—nothing less than \$1,600,000 gold for amount that made the best state. There appears to be lots of paper money knocking about.

To-day's telegrams announce another shipment of gold, under one hundred thousand pounds, from London for Buenos Aires.

The returns of the Clearing House for month of December are—

Cheques.....	46,800,906.42
Gold.....	158,732,922.38
Paper.....	158,732,922.38
Total in paper on.....	317,465,844.76
Verifying gold at.....	312,705,931.10

The Finance Minister has ordered payment to the Public Credit Office of \$251,641 for service of the National Bank shares exchanged for 1892 Bonds, as follows:—

Issued up to Dec. 31st.....	14,378,500
Amortized.....	902,500

In circulation..... 13,477,000

The "La Rosario" distillery at San Lorenzo having refused to pay the new alcohol tax of 15 cents the litre on alcohol, the Minister of Finance has embargoed the stock and premises and ordered the Fiscal to take legal proceedings to recover the amount of the tax due to the state.

The following is the Customs' revenue of the port of Buenos Aires for the last twelve months:—

	Collected in p. money.	Engrava-Collect-Total in gold.
Importacion.....	51795530	15107124 6478897 21581021
Adicional deid	1734771	505024 235350 741454
Almacenes.....	83221	25406 11390 36006
Estadisticas.....	38422	98641 39004 138945
Estadisticas.....	30457	88245 7439 10200
Multa al 2 p. c.	5229	1540 148 1605
Multa al 5 p. c.	4909	1450 1754 3213
Interes de Le- tras de.....	1429988	413217 157464 1988181
Exportacion.....	367760	106887 22791 129678
Paros y Avail- cos.....	70358	22205 6174 98380
Deberes de pio Derecho de.....	27007	5136 8136
Puerto.....	140049	42409 9457 51807
Muelle.....	180661	54650 16255 70906
Multa Consular Corte de Ma- deras.....	92	27 27
Extr. de Huano Practico.....	6617	— 96 96
Eventuales.....	5714	— — —
Rezagos.....	68835	— — —
Deberes de.....	19630	— — —
Servicio de Trancon.....	40883	— — —
Arrend. Fis- cales.....	2346	— 1125 1125
Deberes de.....	439	— — —
Ley Adicional 3304.....	74332	— 361 361
	58425925	1075101 8682930 2653831
For 1894.....	57337159	1598825 706999 2360825
Balance in favor of 1895		1752925

We beg to thank our old friend Mr. George Prins for and at the same time to congratulate him on, his stupendous addition to the Directorates of this Republic published by him as the Director-general of "La Prevision" an office for general commercial information. We have not yet had time to thoroughly revise the work, but at the first glance can clearly see that it must be, both from its fullness and the manner of its arrangement, an extremely useful "Guia" and one which it will be hard to beat. We recommend it to all who have commercial dealings in this country.

Thursday, January 2nd 1896.

The New Year on Change opened this morning with a dull and bullish gold market. Two hundred thousand gold dollars changed hands for cash at the first ring; the premium opened at 229.40%, fell to 229.20%, rose sharply, and closed at 230.50%. One hundred thousand dollars were sold for the end of the month; the premium opened at 231%, rose steadily, and closed at 232.50%, over two points contango. Business for Saturday embraced ninety thousand dollars: the premium opened at 229.60%, fell to 219.20%, and closed at 230%. A bagatelle was sold for the end of February at 233.50%. The firmness of the gold market was a surprise, as the majority looked forward to a fall after Tuesday's liquidation. The total turn-over in gold this morning did not much exceed half a million—a very dull beginning for 1896.

Stocks and shares were still duller. National Cédulas F were quoted at 80.50, ex-coupon. La Plata Cédulas were steady at 17.70. Internal Bonds of 1892 were posted at 76 and shares of the Banco del Comercio at 65.50.

The following is a summary of the business effected at the first ring to-day:—

\$ 117,000 January 31st at 331.332-332.50	332-332.50
\$ 5,000 January 7th at 330.50	330-330.50
\$ 93,000 January 4th at 329.60-30-30-20	30-30-329.60-330-329.50-329.50-330-330
\$ 18,000 Jan. 3rd at 329.50-20-50-20	329.50-20-50-20
\$ 10,000 January 11th at 330.50 831	330-330.50
\$ 70,000 January 15th at 330.50-330-330	330-330-330-330
\$ 5,000 February 29th at 333.50	333-333.50
\$ 11,000 January 25th at 331.50	331-331.50

\$ 519,750

National Hypothecary Cédulas—

For cash. F 98,000 at 81.80-50-81-80-50.

Provincial Hypothecary Cédulas—

For cash. S 30,000 at 17.60-70.

Internal Bonds 1892—

For cash. 7,500 at 76.00.

Banco Comercio—

For cash. 1 20 at 65.50.

Value of gold coins in moneda legal according to closing gold quotations of first ring:—

ONCE..... 58.76%

SOVEREIGN..... 16.65%



ARMY AND NAVY.

THE MOST DISTINGUISHED STUDENT AT THE NAVAL SCHOOL.

(From La Nación)

As an act of justice to merit and as an incentive to the study of the two students who have most distinguished themselves this year—one in the Naval School, the other in the Military College.

Jaime Mulhall

Among the students of the Naval School the one who has most distinguished himself in the examinations of end of year is Jaime Mulhall, son of Mr. Edward Mulhall, editor and proprietor of the STANDARD. The examinations of young Mulhall excited the greatest interest in the Examining Board and were closely followed with eager attention by his professors and companions, especially in his lectures on the higher ranges of mathematics, differential and integral calculus, descriptive geometry, astronomy and navigation, in all of which he is as well versed as a professor.

Commander Dufour expressed to the members of the Examining Board his admiration at listening to the examination of young Mulhall and Mr. Schmersow, the professor and savant, was much moved at seeing his pupil shine in such a brilliant manner.

Colonel M. Garcia Mansilla, Chief of the Naval Staff, put three questions to Jaime Mulhall, convinced that no Cadet in the Establishment could answer them,

but to his surprise found that they were all answered with the utmost accuracy.

Colonel Guerrero, Director of the Naval School, stated that never had a more brilliant student entered the School since it was founded.

Young Mulhall is now 20 years of age. When 14 his parents sent him to England and placed him on board the Conway under Captain Miller. He left the Conway a practical sailor with the highest testimonials. On his return to Buenos Aires, he entered the Naval School where, we see, he has given proofs of exceptional abilities, both in practice and theory. A youth of great accomplishments, he is liked as a good friend by all his companions.

We may conclude these few lines with a pathetic scene that took place on the day of young Mulhall's examination. Colonel Guerrero telephoned to the parents to come immediately to the School in Palermo; the gallant soldier received them with open arms and whilst he warmly congratulated them on the triumph of their son, all the Cadets formed and presented arms. The scene may be imagined.

Our colleague gives also the portrait of young Semilla, who carried off the honors at the Military College in San Martin; but we regret that we could not obtain his photograph. Young Semilla is a great promise to the Army, in which he is now officer, with a splendid career before him and with antecedents that warrant the greatest expectations.

paid, H.E. has decided that none are to be accepted until the new office for receiving them is created, except those for stamped paper, which can be paid to the Secretary of the Governor.

The Finance Minister has ordered payment to the Caja de Conversion of \$510, 107 to meet the service of the Empréstito Interino, now due. This payment is made under the agreement between the National Government and that of Buenos Aires, by which the former took over the service of the bonds which the latter was bound to attend to.

The Finance Minister has authorized the expenditure of \$6000 for raising the level of the rails in the port for a length of 8000 metres.

Although the increase in the Immigration returns is not important, the arrivals being only 6506 in advance of those for 1894, it is always satisfactory to find that there is an increase and that we are not drifting back again to the era of collapse and distrust. It must be borne in mind also that the immigrants now arriving are of the best sort, as coming spontaneously they should be, whilst under the forcing system a good 50% might have been eliminated as useless. The increase is thus all the healthier, and whilst the arrivals keep steadily improving the departures keep low, that is to say more or less on a level. There is still a great scarcity of labour in this country. The clamour of the cities for servants and rural districts for farm hands is continuous, and this must eventually result in pushing up the returns. Add to this the generally feverish, disturbed state of old Europe, and it is easy to understand why the labouring class should be anxious to get out of it.

The Finance Minister has ordered payment to the Credito Publico Office of \$575,000, for the service of the Municipal Loan, now due.

The Finance Minister has ordered payment to Nocetti and Co. of \$40,473 7/8 for work done at the South Darsena.

Government has promulgated the "Pescajes" Law for all the ports of the Republic. It has also approved the Regulations for the transit of goods by rail to Brazilian ports on the upper Uruguay, as framed by the Rentas Office.

Mr. Martin Meyer, the leading hide-broker reports as follows for the fortnight—

Sales from 15th to 31st December—25,000 dry ox hides for North America—Classified and "desecho" hides from this province at \$2.75 and 2.55 gold. 5,000 hides for the North of the Continent—

"Matadero" ox and cow hides; prices nominal. Camp hides, second-class, at \$2.10 and \$2 gold.

For France, Italy and Spain—8,000 classified and "desecho" hides from this province at \$2.90 to 2.55 gold. 2,000 unseparable at \$2.10 gold.

8,000 do Corrientes and E. Rianos at \$2.60 to 2.55 gold.

1,000 Cuyabunos reshipped, at \$2.40 gold.

5,000 do heavy at 2.55 and 2.80 gold. 3,000 calveskins at \$2.30 gold.

In stock—8,000 hides from Corrientes. "Saladero" salted ox hides—

20,000 ox and cow hides at reserved price. In stock 8,000 hides.

"Saladero" tallow—

2,000 pipes and bordelases at \$9 1/2 to \$9 1/4 gold on board. No stock.

"Matadero" tallow—

1,500 pipes and bordelases at reserved price. No stock.

Salted "potro" hides—

No stock; no sales.

Potro grease—\$2.70 to 2.80 gold. Jerked beef—No sales.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

The fêtes of New Year are still marked on the brows of our artists: maize, wheat and other produce were a matter of indifference to-day. We don't expect to see any "bona fide" business in cereals before the 5th or 6th of this month. The shipments this month will be considerable, cereals and wool are to be shipped off in large quantities. All the past sales that we reported during the past week are now being embarked; the strike of the "estacioneros" is a great drawback to exporters, who have to pay double expenses for their shipments. Maize has gone ahead greatly, this can be put down to the past rains, several exporters who had made large contracts for linseed and had chartered vessels, find themselves reduced to-day to buy maize in order to meet with their agreements. The arrivals of wool continue steady, but sales are very slack. We hear that the Plaza Constitution market is not doing the business expected, and that probably the consignatarios who have rented the deposits will have to stop, as according to what we have heard the attendance is not sufficient to keep the place going.

The sales in wool to-day were actually nil, it seems that all our artists are out of order and do not intend returning for a few days. The few days these gentlemen are away will have a bad effect on our markets, as the arrivals will supply the sales by a long way. The news from Europe is that wool has fallen a few points; the result of this on our markets will not be seen for some days, for reasons which we have already stated.

The following is the stock on hand in the Catalinas up to the 1st inst.:

	Bags	kilos
Wheat.....	7,656	574,200
Barley.....	1,341	40,200
Oats.....	28	1,400
Mustard.....	1,171	87,825
Turnips.....	587	14,025
Maize.....	130,266	9,769,950
"Obadilla".....	31	1,240
Barley.....	962	11,480
Flour.....	111	4,844
Total.....	141,553	10,593,164

Movement during the week:

	Bags	kilos
Entered deposit.....	82,239	
Left do.....	17,395	
For port direct.....	3,000	
Total.....	52,654	

Hay..... 11,747

Messrs Renaud and Rodger give the following prices of River Plate wool:

BUENOS AIRES.

Good to Super—Saxony and Mo. 6 to 6 1/2

No 1 Mestizo..... 6 1/2 to 6 3/4

No 2 "..... 6 3/4 to 6 1/2

Lambs..... 5 1/2 to 5 3/4

Bellies & Pieces..... 5 1/2 to 5 3/4

Average—Saxony and Mo. 4 1/2 to 4 3/4

No 1 Mestizo..... 4 3/4 to 4 1/2

No 2 "..... 4 1/2 to 4 3/4

Lambs..... 3 1/2 to 3 3/4

Fair to Good..... 3 1/2 to 3 3/4

Average..... 3 1/2 to 3 3/4

Lincoln and English cross..... 3 1/2 to 3 3/4

Slips & Skin..... 3 1/2 to 3 3/4

Good, washed..... 3 1/2 to 3 3/4

Ordinary..... 3 1/2 to 3 3/4

CÓRDOBA AND SANTIAGO.		Corrales.		Number	
Average—	Washed..... 7 " 8	Arrivals.....		3543	
	Unwashed..... 4 1/2 " 5 1/2	Slaughter.....		1416	
		Steers, cows and calves.....		4	
		Spoiled carcasses.....		1420	

Unwashed—

Good to super—Saxony and Mo. 6 to 7 1/2

No 1 Mestizo..... 6 1/2 to 6 3/4

No 2 "..... 6 3/4 to 6 1/2

Lambs..... 5 1/2 to 5 3/4

Average—Saxony and Mo. 4 1/2 to 4 3/4

No 1 Mestizo..... 4 3/4 to 4 1/2

No 2 "..... 4 1/2 to 4 3/4

Lambs..... 3 1/2 to 3 3/4

Bellies & Pieces..... 3 1/2 to 3 3/4

Average..... 3 1/2 to 3 3/4

Lincoln and English cross..... 3 1/2 to 3 3/4

Lambs..... 3 1/2 to 3 3/4

Average..... 3 1/2 to 3 3/4

Merino..... 3 1/2 to 3 3/4

Mestizo and Criolla..... 3 1/2 to 3 3/4

Sheepskins.

BUENOS AIRES.

Lia. per Doz. d. d.

Matadero..... 95 to 110 4 1/2 to 5 1/2

Merino..... 95 to 110 4 1/2 to 5 1/2

No 1 Mestizo..... 95 to 110 4 1/2 to 5 1/2

No 2 "..... 95 to 110 4 1/2 to 5 1/2

Crossbred..... 95 to 110 4 1/2 to 5 1/2

Scabby..... 80 to 95 3 1/2 to 4 1/2

4 1/2 wool..... 60 to 75 3 1/2 to 4 1/2

Shearings..... 40 to 50 3 1/2 to 4 1/2

Campo..... 65 to 85 4 1/2 to 5 1/2

Merino..... 60 to 80 4 1/2 to 5 1/2

No Mestizo..... 60 to 80 4 1/2 to 5 1/2

No 2 "..... 60 to 80 4 1/2 to 5 1/2

4 1/2 wool..... 50 to 65 3 1/2 to 4 1/2

Scabby..... 45 to 60 2 1/2 to 3 1/2

Lambs..... 35 to 40 5 1/2 to 6 1/2

Ordinary..... 12 to 20 3 1/2 to 4 1/2

Well.....

Merino and No 1..... 60 to 80 5 1/2 to 6 1/2

Wool..... 50 to 70 5 1/2 to 6 1/2

No 3 "..... 50 to 60 4 1/2 to 5 1/2

Lambs..... 20 to 45 4 1/2 to 5 1/2

4 1/2 wool..... 10 to 50 4 1/2 to 5 1/2

Shearings..... 20 to 40 3 1/2 to 4 1/2

Well.....

Merino and No 1..... 60 to 80 5 1/2 to 6 1/2

Wool..... 50 to 70 5 1/2 to 6 1/2

No 3 "..... 50 to 60 4 1/2 to 5 1/2

Lambs..... 20 to 45 4 1/2 to 5 1/2

4 1/2 wool..... 10 to 50 4 1/2 to 5 1/2

Shearings..... 20 to 40 3 1/2 to 4 1/2

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No 3 "..... 50 to 60 4 1/2 to 5 1/2

Lambs..... 20 to 45 4 1/2 to 5 1/2

4 1/2 wool..... 10 to 50 4 1/2 to 5 1/2

Shearings..... 20 to 40 3 1/2 to 4 1/2

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Shearings..... 20 to 40 3 1/2 to 4 1/2

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4 1/2 wool..... 10 to 50 4 1/2 to 5 1/2

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Wool..... 50 to 70 5 1/2 to 6 1/2

No 3 "..... 50 to 60 4 1/2 to 5 1/2

Lambs..... 20 to 45 4 1/2 to 5 1/2

Royal Mail Steam Packet Co.

The following are the proposed sailings of this Company's steamers:

DANUBE

Capt. G. M. Hicks

to sail on the 9th Jan.

for Rio, Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon, Vigo, Oporto (France) and Southampton.

To be followed by the

THAMES

Capt. James Brander

to sail on the 23rd Jan.

for Rio, Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon, Vigo, Oporto (France) and Southampton.

For further particulars apply to

HENRY L. GREEN

Reconquista 412

108 d17 xp

NORTON LINE

Managers

BUCKNALL NEPHEWS, LONDON,

NORTON & SON, NEW YORK.

The following full powered steamers will be despatched

From New York direct for Montevideo

Buenos Aires & Rosario.

For New York via Santos & Rio

s.s. DELCOMYN to sail on 31st Dec. 1895

to be followed by—

s.s. ETONA to sail from New York

24th December due at Montevideo

on 17th January.

These steamers have good accommodation

for a limited number of First Class Passengers.

For all information, rates of freight and

passage from New York etc apply to the

agents.

WILLIAMS & Co.

287—CALLE 25 DE MAYO—287

and at Montevideo Correo 122, or to Norton

and Son, 90 Wall St., New York; Bucknall

Nephews, 22 Crutched Friars, London, E.C.

"PRINCE" LINE.

The s.s.

AFGHAN PRINCE

CAPTAIN G. WILLIS

Will sail on or about

31st DECEMBER 1895

FOR TENERIFFE, ANTWERP

AND LONDON

Taking cargo and passengers for these

ports.

This steamer is lighted throughout with

electricity, has every modern convenience

for the comfort of passengers and carries

a Doctor and Stewardess.

For freight and passage apply to

JAMES KNOTT

Reconquista 36

THEATRES.

SAN MARTIN—Compañía Rodolfo Scotti.
Domingo 5—Los Guachitos—El Guacho Fanteo.
NOCHE—Ramon—Nobleria Criolla.
COMEDIA—Gran Compañía Española de Zarzuela.
La comica.
Domingo 5—Al Fin se cae la Nieve—El de ar-
riva 6 Leon 13—Las Zapatas.
NOCHE—Las Zapatas—Al Fin se cae la Nieve.
El de ar-
riva 6 Leon 13—Las Zapatas.
RIVADAVIA—Gran Compañía Italiana de Opera.
Gemma, Por secuencias.
Domingo 5—La Tempestad.
NOCHE—Salon Edvina—La Cadena de Fuego—
Los Amigos de Benito.
DORIA—Compañía de Zarzuela comica, Española
bajo la direccion de Don Miguel Copello.
Domingo 5—Don Juan Tenorio.
ARCADIA—Florida 570—Gran circo con dos
compañías en una. With Hinos y Anselmi—Don
picaditos y un gran hipodromo para carreras roma-
nas, 80 artistas y 100 caballos.
CASINO—Calle Maipu entre Cuyo y Corrientes.
Compañía de teatro, comedias y atracciones, Direc-
cion Nollet.
JARDIN BELTERE—Avenida Alvear y Recoleta.
Comedias y Restaurantes la carte. Montañar y
Tecnay: Proprietarios.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SPON'S Engineers and Contractors il-
lustrated price book, 1895-96. Vols. Rail-
way Car Construction; André, Draughts-
man's Handbook; Dye, Popular Engineer-
ing; Mavor and Davies, The Quadruplex;
Hopkins, Experimental Science, are a few
of the works on Engineering, just received
at Jacobson's, Florida 499.
THE SOLE AGENT OF MULHALL'S
HANDBOOK OF THE RIVER PLATE.
PRICE REDUCED FROM \$5 TO \$3 1/2.

ANTHROPOSCOPE—A precious optical toy of
highest interest and at the same time
very useful. Price \$12. At Schnabl and
and Co., opticians, Florida 171.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

Policies in "The Standard Life" may
still be obtained in the River Plate at Eu-
ropean rates by direct application to the
Montevideo Branch, 161 Calle Iturrizgoiti.
For payments of premiums or claims no
additional expense to assured.

BELGRANO—To let, with board, a very
comfortable and well furnished room, alto,
with balcony to street. Close to F. C. R.,
tram for F. C. A. passes door. Lavallo
2781.

GENERAL SERVANT wanted. Good
wages. Maipu 143.

A THOROUGHLY practical accountant
desires engagement. Seven years' ex-
perience in leading mercantile firms in Bu-
enos Aires and nine years' training in one
of the best known accountancy firms in
North of England. Good references and
testimonials. Pretensions moderate. Ad-
dress Ajax, this office.

REE HIVES—Simplicity model, mounted
with Longstock's frames and sections.
Foundations fixed, ready for use. Can be
seen at the Caracra Creamery Depot, San
Martin 450. Stock on hand for immediate
delivery.

TABLE BOARD, Gentleman can ob-
tain first class board at Calle Maipu 835.

CORNER Ministro Ingles and Arenales
will be sold in 4 p.m., with Cédulas, to-day,
at 4 p.m., at public auction. First class sit-
uation. Surrounded by palaces. Apply for
plans and details to the auctioneers Julian
M. Martinez and Co., Corrientes 461.

RIFLE wanted, 22 lbs. Quackenbush
or Colt's Remington preferred. Address
Liversidge, Porth-y-Felin, Banfield, F. C. S.

EIGHT beautiful lots, corner Ministro
Ingles and Arenales, will be sacrificed to-
day at 4 p.m., at auction. Each lot with
Cédulas. Fifty yards from Calle Santa Fé.
Surrounded by palaces. Apply for plans
and details to the auctioneers Julian M.
Martinez and Co., Corrientes 461.

THE UNDERSIGNED wishes to know
the address of the heirs of the late Mary
Naughton, Calle Maipu 535, one of the par-
ties engaged with the windings-up of her
affairs. A. J. Deck, Lavallo 647.

A RESPECTABLE Englishwoman seeks
situation as good plain cook or nurse for a
baby. Good recommendations. Apply
Calle Victoria 9150.

TO LET in the house of an English lady
a beautiful drawing room, furnished, also
another room for servant. The house has
very accommodation. Calle Paraguay
2617.

WANTED at once a general servant who
understands cooking, for a small family.
Apply Arenales 8265.

CHIEF LAND.
Advertiser, who has the opportunity of
acquiring some valuable land on favorable
terms, wishes to meet some partners willing
to settle on and work same on shares. Re-
ferences required. Apply in first instance
to W. G. Haddock, San Martin 143, 47.

COLEGIO INGLESE, fundado en 1860,
Paraná 138. Desde el 2 del que rige fun-
cionan las clases. Directores A. W. and W.
D. Junior.

FOR SALE Two Landseer Newfoundland
Prize dogs. For particulars apply Collet
and Llambi, Calle San Martin.

GRANULAR Sparkling Strawberry. The
most refreshing, palatable and hygienic
summer drink to be taken at pleasure by
tablespoonsful in water. Prepared by White
and Maw, 278 New Oxford Street, London.
Sole Agent G. Silvestre, Calle Caray 104 to
1100, Plaza Constitucion, one square from the
Station, F. C. S.

HURRY UP and don't forget that you
have to make the arrangements for the pa-
pers and novels we are to send you to your
camp residence. Our widely and well known
system of exchange is just the thing you
want, as you are continually being supplied
with reading matter. The English Book
Exchange, 338 Florida.

"THE CRITERION"

552—Piedad—562
BREAKFAST TO-DAY
Giblet soup.
Vegetable.
Boiled corned beef, capre sauce
Whitebait.
Fried pejerrey.
Brains fine herbes.
Black pudding mashed potatoes.
Mavarin and vegetables.
Devilled bones sautéed potatoes.
Eggs Gambetta.
Small fish gilette.
Porridge and cream.

SITUATION wanted by a respectable
and sober man who is a very good cook.
Family or bachelor's house. Good refer-
ences. Apply E. K., 344 Pasco de Julio.

PAPELERIA LIONEL MORTLOCK

Florida 61.
PRINTER LITHOGRAPHER BINDER
ACCOU. BOOKMAKER.
In Stock:
Stationery, account books of all sizes, press
books, lined papers and envelopes, ar-
tistic paper and envelopes in boxes, also
inkstands, flower stands, table goods, suit-
able for presents, Harper's Franklin Square
Library, 20 cents per volume. Calle Florida
61.

WANTED by 1st February furnished
house in Flores or Belgrano, with at least
two bedrooms. Would take over servants.
Apply E. R. S., this office.

QUIRRES—To let house Mitre and Ga-
ribaldi, 7 rooms, kitchen and bathroom,
also, with small garden. Apply Maubleria
alongside.

TO LET a house Calle Piedad 439, con-
taining 5 rooms, kitchen, etc. Particulars
Calle Gran Chaco 337.

TWO ROOMS and a sala to let, with or
without board, in a large, well ventilated
house. Terms moderate. Calle Europa 638.

GALPON to be let fronting the Riachuelo.
Calle Pedro Mendoza 2355.

QUILMES—Quinta house Calle Colon be-
tween Paz and Pringles, close to Barranca,
with view of river, 8 rooms, stable, etc., in
garden in perfect order, algar and aguar
corrientes throughout. Rent 100 dollars.
Apply 1572 Bolivar, altos.

TERRENO frente al Pabellon Argentino,
en el mejor paraje de Buenos Aires, se
vende por liquidacion de sociedad. Se da-
rán facilidades para el pago. Collet y
Llambi, San Martin 175.

TO LET in a recently built house a
splendid department for a family or single
gentlemen. Calle Paraguay 1247. Rent 160
dollars.

TIENDA "Las Delicias", Piedad 1041,
between Artes and Corrito. Large manu-
facture of underclothing for ladies and
children, 1500 dozens of chemises from 1.25
to \$7.50. Drawers colored and white, all
sizes, from 1 dollar. Complete assortment
of zephyrs, calicos, cambrics, at 1.45 and
1.55 per piece, stockings, stays, cloths for
domestic use and lace and many other ar-
ticles at cheap prices. Piedad 1041, "Las
Delicias".

TO DOG BREEDERS and fanciers, For
sale Pedigree St. Bernard, black, smooth
coat, orange and white. Breeder D. Macdonald,
Chester Street, Liverpool. To be seen on
board ss Rutherglen, expected in La Plata
cruisers apply to Captain Napier Casilla 905,
B. Aires.

TO LET in private English family a well
furnished bedroom. House light and airy.
Good train service. Apply 2574 Piedad.

A YOUTH POSSESSING A TYPE-
WRITER IS DESIROUS OF EMPLOY-
MENT IN SOME BUSINESS. APPLY W.
CASILLA DE CORREO 569.

PIANO, English, Spanish. Experienced
English Governess wishes to give daily les-
sons in the above. Apply by letter to L.
C. Calle Comercio 655.

WANTED a good English-speaking
coachman who knows his work, and is
sober in his habits: a single man preferred.
Apply by letter C. C. this office.

FURNISHED HOUSE—First class with
20 rooms, stable yard, etc., to let at Bel-
grano, 11 de Septiembre 834.

WANTED an experienced respectable
couple, woman as housemaid, man as dining
servant; wages \$100. Please apply first to
Miss Macfarlan, The Victoria Tea Rooms,
Cangallo 456.

WANTED an experienced waitress for
Belgrano. Apply first to Miss Macfarlan,
The Victoria Tea Rooms, Cangallo 456.

ESTANCIA TO RENT
consisting of 24 leagues of good pasture
land in Departamento San Justo, Cordoba,
partially wooded, also adapted for agricul-
ture; wired in, with potreros, corrales, etc.,
has three poblaciones, situated about four
leagues North of Transito Station (F. C. de
Cordoba). Has about 900 head of cattle, an
equal number of sheep, horses, mares,
etc., which will be sold to lessee on agree-
ment. Rent moderate. Apply to J. Cowes, Calle
Piedad 404.

WANTED situation by respectable woman
as housemaid. Good recommendations.
Apply Calle Caridad 580.

TO LET two comfortably furnished bed-
rooms, one with windows to street. Good
bathroom with shower. Calle Industria 1890,
corner Montes de Oca.

THE advertiser, many years resident in
this country, having a large commercial
experience, desires a partnership in a safe
business, capable of extension, where his ex-
perience may be of service. Capital avail-
able \$20,000 to \$30,000. References ex-
changed. Address A. B. C., this office.

IN BELGRANO—Calle San Lorenzo 1240,
close to F. C. R. station, to be let a very
nice and well furnished quinta house, with
every comfort and board, suitable for two
gentlemen.

WANTED a man understanding pig
breeding; good wages; capataces and ma-
yordomos for estancias, galpones and cha-
caras. A wanting good situations may call
Central Office, 920 Lavallo.

Houses and Apartments.

ALQUILANSE dos lindas piezas con
todas las comodidades y vista al Rio en
casa Francesa de dos personas; unico in-
quilino. Calle 25 de Mayo 781 (altos).

FIRST-CLASS HOUSE,

Cuyo 481.
Elegantly furnished Apartments in the
most central part of the city, to let per
day or month. Excellent cooking, bath-
room, etc.

HOTEL SUD AMERICA—Splendidly
furnished apartments for families and
bachelors. Rooms received at moderate
prices. Esmeralda 454.

VACANCIES for one or two gentlemen
in a private family in Belgrano. Address
Casilla Correo 3.

GALPON—Wanted large galpon in the
neighbourhood of Barracas Iglesia or El
Encanto. Apply to Kingdon and
Broughman, 388 Piedad.

BELGRANO—To let, with board, com-
fortably furnished rooms, windows to street,
large vestibule; every convenience; three
squares from F. C. R. and one from Nor-
thern Railway. Boulevard San Lorenzo 52,
corner Payon.

BEDROOM, with use of sala and kitchen,
comedor, bath, gas, piano and attendance
only lodger in English family of two per-
sons. Lady preferred, close to tram and train,
good house and neighbourhood. Apply A.
Z., this office.

TO LET furnished rooms, with or with-
out board, with windows to the street. Ri-
vadeña 238.

TO LET in the house of an English fa-
mily two very comfortably furnished bed-
rooms, with balconies to street; also use of
bathroom, with shower. Apply San Martin
607, altos.

TO LET sala, ante-sala and other rooms
newly furnished, use of gas and bath. Callao
857.

TO LET the house Calle Paraná 272
bajos. For keys and particulars apply at
116 Calle Maipu.

FURNISHED HOUSE to be let in Flores
on the main road. Moderate rent. Apply
House, this office.

TO BE RENTED, furnished, at Temper-
ley, a spacious modern residence, with
every accommodation for a large family.
One of the most desirable homes in the su-
perior of Buenos Aires. Nine bedrooms,
large shady garden, stables, tennis court,
Artesian well and windmill. To be rented
from March next for 12 months or more.
Apply 664 Cangallo.

SE ALQUILA un casa compuesta de 14
piezas, con todas las comodidades de primer
orden, céntricas, decoradas, los patios de
mármol y mosaico, aguas corrientes, algarbe,
cloaca hecha, etc. Para verla Junio 1745.
Para tratar Guido 480.

A LARGE front sala and ante-sala to let,
unfurnished; board and attendance if re-
quired. Defensa 395, altos.

AFTER January 6th, a well furnished
room, with board, is offered to a single
gentleman willing to join an English fa-
mily. No small children. Terms moderate.
Situation Central. Apply Serious, this of-
fice.

IN BELGRANO, one square from the
Central Argentine Railway, to let two nice
houses recently built, with every accommo-
dation, situated 1788 Calle Paven and 1489
Ounce de Septiembre. For terms address
Lavallo 1719.

ALQUILASE un hermoso apartamento de
cuatro piezas, con jardín a la calle, cocina,
letrina y un cuarto para baños. Bepool, 88
35.

SE ALQUILA una linda casa, baja recien
pintada y empapelada en la Calle Santa Fé
1680.

PLAZA CONSTITUCION—To let a com-
fortable room, suitable for a gentleman.
Calle Lima 1463.

SE ALQUILA una ó dos piezas ame-
biadas en casa de familia Francesa. Tucumán
236.

ALQUILAR se desea, amueblado, en casa
de familia tranquila, respetable y en cir-
cunancias, en el centro, sala y dormitorio para
un matrimonio solo. Dirigirse Casilla de
Correo 955.

SAN ISIDRO—Room and board offered in
pleasantly situated quinta. Apply Casilla
Correo 1801, B. Aires.

TO LET a sala, unfurnished, with board,
for 2 or 3 gentlemen. Montes de Oca 1349.

SE ALQUILA en Quilmes 4 ó mas pie-
zas, ó toda la casa amueblada, y demas co-
modidades. Referencias. Calle San Martin
y 9 de Julio, Quilmes.

TO LET nicely furnished rooms with or
without board, use of bath and kitchen.
Terms moderate, Mejico 459.

CALLE CALLAO 155 altos. A room
very comfortably furnished is to let in the
house of a French family with board.

ALQUILANSE 8 piezas en casa bajo con
fondo. Dirigirse Calle San Juan 1672.

Servants.

IRISH CONVENT—Ladies who require
servants will please call at Calle Rio Bamba
683, corner Tucumán.

GENERAL SERVANT about 18 years
of age is wanted in a small English family,
25 de Mayo 674, Dept. 5.

COCHINERA se precisa para una estancia
Inglesa. Ocurir 25 de Mayo 51.

COOKS, servants, of any kind, clerks, ca-
pacitadas, mayordomos, secretaries, managers,
bookkeepers, travellers, etc., are wanted.
wanting good birth should apply at once.
Central Office, 623 Lavallo.

WANTED a good chambermaid and
waitress. Calle Medrano 2081, half a square
from Santa Fé.

Situations.

AN EXPERIENCED Australian, with
good knowledge of cattle and horse busi-
ness, and having resided some time in the
River Plate, is open to an engagement for
the management or co-operation in an estan-
cia. Best testimonials. Apply At. K. Mc.
D., this office.

MRS. YOUNG, Ladies Nurse. Town or
camp. Apply by letter to this office.

WANTED an English Governess to teach
young children. Address Mrs. Campbell,
Santa Rita, Guayiriv, B. O.

COOPERSMITH—Wanted at once, for
railway, good cooper-smith, must be gen-
eral handy man, able and willing to fill time
with tinsmith and foundry work. No re-
plies to others, or those not giving full
particulars, experience, references, copies,
testimonials, age, wages required and date
when free. Permanency, good terms and
passage to suitable man. Address Superin-
tendente de Talleres, F. C. Midland, Pay-
sandi, B. O.

ACCOUNTANT or BOOKKEEPER (char-
tered), 35 years' practice. Correspondent and
Sworn Translator. English, Spanish, French
and German. Having several hours un-
occupied seeks permanent engagement for
one or more hours daily. Unexceptional
references. A. Delolme, Suipacha 288.

WANTED a sleeping or active partner
for an exporting firm. Very paying busi-
ness. Enormous profits. The ordinary re-
turns are very large. The present capital
1 returns to Europe on account of family
affairs. The capital to be invested must be
at least \$45,000. Apply X. 24, Managing
Department of the La Plata Zeitung, Cuyo
630.

WANTED for the English Grammar
School, Valparaiso, a thoroughly competent
English teacher as first assistant master.
Salary 150 Chile gold per month and all
found. Address naming certificates and
enclosing three copies of testimonials to
George Butler, English High School, Santa
Fé 3390.

BOOK-KEEPER-TUTOR—An English-
man five years in the country with good
testimonials, is disengaged. Apply A. G.
974 Calle Australia.

BOOK-KEEPER wanted, who knows Span-
ish and English. Must be well recom-
mended and up to his work. Applying giving
references, salary required to O. P. G.,
this office.

GOVERNOR required to teach three
children. Subject, English, French, musi-
c and drawing, eldest 18. Apply Mrs. D.
Bellmore, 102 Calle Brown, Caballito.

A HIGHLY respectable, trustworthy En-
glish lady desires engagement as house-
keeper or companion. Apply Buenos Aires,
this office.

Miscellaneous.

MRS. E. P. GOODHALL, Typewriter
Copyist, Avenida Alvear 25.

TYPEWRITER COPYIST and Steno-
grapher—Annie F. Jones, Piedad 518, office.

TYPEWRITER copyist Ruth Mackern,
San Martin 125.

THE "Salvador de los Niños", patented
The best, cheapest and simplest apparatus
for the sterilization of milk. We recom-
mend it for little babies and specially for
sicknesses of the stomach. Price 5 dollars.
Sold in the Drogueria Central, Cuyo 647.

B. MITRE Y VEDIA, Traductor Publico
y Comisionista, Escribtorio San Martin 380.
Domicilio Calle San Martin 386.

HA! HA! HA!
Here I am again, Old Carr
And to give you all a treat
I have just got out a new consignment
of best hand-down boots
To comfort your poor feet
119 Calle San Martin (altos).

EXPRESO LA PLATA.
Shipping forwarding and General Com-
mission Agency. Custom House brokers,
deals and furniture removals, baggage and
parcels delivery, and a supply of special boxes
for transportation of live stock. Calle
Reconquista 244. U. Telefonica 1500. P.
Furlong.

TO ESTANCIEROS—A. Ingleson, En-
gineer, 502 Cuyo. Repairs machinery in
camp at small charge, also sells machinery
on commission.

MACKERN—238 Florida have on sale
Let's and Smith's Diaries for 1896. Wall
Calendars in English and Spanish with quo-
tations for 1896.

ALL COLORS of crinkled paper for
lamp shades and other ornamental pur-
poses. Mackern, 238 Florida.

ROGERSS pocket knives, ladies' large
and small scissors, all guaranteed legiti-
mate Sheffield goods Mackern, 238 Flo-
rida.

ESTANCIEROS and ladies in the camp
are respectfully reminded that the Tri-Bis
Biscuits constitute the very best pastry de-
licacy for camp residents, because they are
cheap and keep perfectly well for a long
time, besides being the most delicate bis-
cuit offered in the market. The Tri-Bis
biscuits may be had at the following pro-
vincial firms:—Messrs. Blyth and Co., Ro-
sario; Gidroz, Martinez and Co., Mercedes,
Chacabuco and Junin; Pinyoro and Co.,
Santa Fe; Vin de Arid, Chas de Arid,
at the railway station in Lujan, Chilvico y
Bragado and in all grocery stores and good
almacenes in town. Office Suipacha 845, No.
3. Marcos Andersen and Co.

SE VENDE en el pueblo de San Martin
F. C. de Rosario a treinta minutos de la
Capital una linda Quinta con todas las
de comodidades, cerca de la Estacion. Precio
moderado. Dirigirse en Buenos Aires Calle
Paran 445 ó en la quinta misma Esq. San
Vicente y Pilar, San Martin.

CONTRACTORS—Engineers' tents, tar-
paulins, chutes, carpets, and banners, very
moderate prices. Loneria de las Tres Na-
ciones, A. Gimira, Cuyo 441.

SECOND HAND clothing. Before you
apply anywhere else apply by letter or
personally to S. Furst, who pays the best
prices for all kind of cast on clothing.
Cordoba 1541.

DOG found, English pointer; his tail,
which was smashed by a tramcar, had to
be amputated. Owners may apply for the
dog Calle Peru 175, altos.

THE B. AIRES CHORAL UNION.
Notice is hereby given that the adjourned
Annual Ordinary General Meeting of the
Members of the Buenos Aires Choral Union
will be held at the Salon "Enfantes de Be-
ranger", Tacuari 253, on Tuesday the 7th
day of January, 1896, at 8.30 p.m., to re-
ceive the report and balance-sheet for the
past year, and to elect the President, Vice-
President and Members of the Committee
for the ensuing year.

Upon the conclusion of the business of
the adjourned Ordinary General Meeting an
Extraordinary General Meeting of the Mem-
bers will be held for the following pur-
poses:—
1. To receive, consider, and—if ap-
proved—to adopt the statutes for the incor-
poration of the Society with "persona jurídica."
2. To consider, and—if approved—to
adopt certain drawings made for any class
of articles and the use of instruments and
caustics. Sole manufacturer Victor, Medi-
cal Association, South Bend, Indiana, U. S. A.
Samples and prospectus to be had free
on application to Mrs. M. Cowan, Agent
for the Argentine Republic, 1335 Rivadavia.

E. STANLEY EVILL,
Hon. Sec.
Piedad 513, Dec. 31st, 1895.

SE PARTICIPA al Comercio que desde
la fecha la razon social que giraba en esta
plaza bajo la firma de H. Wilding girará
en adelante bajo la de Wilding y Heuderson,
ocupándose de los mismos negocios de Co-
misiones y correajes. Buenos Aires, Enero
1 de 1896.

LADIES who are suffering from any in-
ternal complaints should give this world-
famed Wild Olive and Myrtle Tonic a
trial. The great advantage of this remedy
being that all unpleasant examinations are
avoided and the use of instruments and
caustics. Sole manufacturer Victor, Medi-
cal Association, South Bend, Indiana, U. S. A.
Samples and prospectus to be had free
on application to Mrs. M. Cowan, Agent
for the Argentine Republic, 1335 Rivadavia.

MONEY advanced on jewellery, gold and
brilliant. "La Cotizadora" advances money
at very moderate interest and with the
greatest reserve, paying full value on all
articles and guaranteeing better prices than
anywhere else. It is the only office in the
city authorized to advance money on gold
and silver, 16 years established. It has 7
totally independent departments. Mejico
922. "La Cotizadora" (Spanish house).

WHY pay heavy fees to architects when
you can have drawings made for any class
of building by experienced draughtsmen at
much lower rates. Buildings for the camp
a specialty. Quantities supplied. For full
information apply to Suescion Mackern,
238 Florida, Jorge Mackern, San Martin 125.

TO CONTRACTORS AND ESTANCIEROS.
We offer a splendid choice of tents and
coverings for stacks at very moderate prices.
Sailcloth establishment Modern Bolivar 168.
Information and Catalogue sent free on re-
quest. Union Est. 888. Sucursal Buen Orden 1207
all 21 xp

TUOLMAN and the Northern Provinces.
HEDLEY & ROSS, General Commission
Agents and Consignees. Address 264 Calle
25 de Mayo, TUOLMAN.

COLEGIO BRITANICO.
Calle San Martin 1362, Plaza Herrera.
Barracas. The above school will resume
duties after the Christmas vacation on
Tuesday January 7th, 1896. Experienced
certificated teacher. Terms moderate.

NOTICE
Cordoba Soda Water has been removed
from Maipu 171 to Esmeralda 31, Whit-
worth & Co.

WANTED a good safe. Reply stating
full particulars as to size, price etc. to Ca-
silla Correo 866.

DRINK BIG-BEN WHISKY

Best in the Market.
Sole Agents J. MUDD & Co.
268-RECONQUISTA-268 Bs. As.
456 r.9 xp

J. R. RAMSAY y Cia.
Sucesores of
Vinda de Diego T. Ramsay,
Wool, Produce, Cereals and Live Stock
Brokers and Consignees.
576-Calle Piedras-576
BUENOS AIRES.
216 xqjp

DELICIOUS ECONOMICAL
DIAMOND
TEA
is the best
HEALTHGIVING CHEAP

Samples free on application.

SOLE IMPORTERS
The River Plate Tea Co.
329-CHACABUCO-329
BUENOS AIRES.
198 m4 xp

London Dry Gin
RED LION
Old Scotch Whisky
GLEN DHU
Sole agent: DANIEL LEAN
Calle San Marín 379
1492 d31 xp
A. MURRAY
TAILOR
Speciality in Riding Breeches, every
possible class of material in
stock.
521-CANGALLO-521 (altos)

Skinner & McMannaford
English Tailors
56-San Martín-56

BRUNSWICK CAFE
355-PIEDAD-355
The public is hereby advised that on and
after the 1st July, special attention will
be given to the BAR, for which purpose
the services of the best bartender in the
city have been secured.

J. TULLIN
TAILOR
From Poole's London.
579 CALLE CUYO 579, 1er piso
Buenos Aires.
877 a9 xp

To Let or For Sale
On advantageous terms a magnificent
QUINTA-HOUSE
Large gardens and commodious out-
buildings semisubmerged well in the best
position in the healthiest and most picturesque
suburb of Buenos Aires. Apply for
terms, Casilla Correo 1263.

FURNITURE
SEE THE PRICES
Beds..... 20.00
Spring Mattresses..... 10.00
Night Table..... 20.00
Wardrobe..... 50.00
Fancy Table..... 6.00
Total for suite..... 150.00

Well Made, Seasoned Wood, Hard
Polished and First Class.

Others Styles & Prices
DURING JANUARY

20 o/o Discount
From regular prices will be made on all
FANCY LAMPS

Now is the time to fit out your house
IN THE CAMP

Edgar T. Ely

668-CANGALLO-668
1058 d21 xp

J. OLDE & SON
LIVE STOCK COMMISSION SALESMEN
London and Liverpool
Selling Commission Cattle, Sheep & Horses.
Undertake the shipment of Live Stock to Eu-
rope and make advances against shipments.
For all particulars apply to

J. OLDE & SON
144 RECONQUISTA BUENOS AIRES
276 ju 6 ja 8

BEGIN
THE
NEW YEAR
WELL

leaving your orders at Piedad 513—
(Terms: Cash)

Robertson Johnston & Robertson
Cattle and Sheep Salesmen
LONDON, LIVERPOOL & GLASGOW
Consignments solicited, and Liberal ad-
vances made on approved stock.

For further information apply to
JAMES MITCHELL,
383 Piedad, Buenos Aires.
Reference—London and River Plate Bank
1252 d27 jy 27

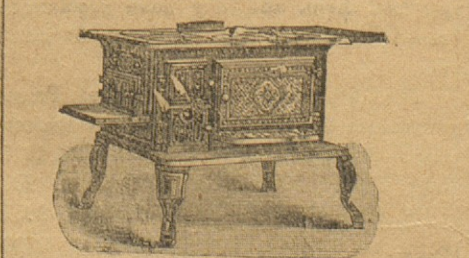


Beware of Imitations.
Hayward's Dips saves the lives of mil-
lions of sheep. Sole Importers La Compa-
nia de Fabricantes Ingleses, Balaoroe 302,
Buenos Aires. 2283 d27 xp

JOHN HODSOLL
IMPORTER
127-Calle Florida-127
The most simple
lamp yet invented is
"THE MILLER"
it is easy to re-wick
and can be lit without
removing the chimney.

REFRIGERATORS
Electro-Plate
Rattan Furniture
American Trunks
Wines etc. etc.

BABY CARRIAGES
PIANOS and ORGANS
By the Mason and Hamlyn Organ and
Piano Company.
North American Cooking and Heating
Stoves
57
different styles and sizes to select from.



MANUFACTURED
BY THE
UNION STOVE WORKS
983 ju 8 xp

BELLAMORE & Co
TAILORS
CALLE FLORIDA 107
LATEST
NEW YORK AND LONDON STYLES
81 m1 xp

PATENT
CARBOLINEUM
AYENARIUS
(REGISTERED)

THE WORLD FAMED
WOOD PRESERVATIVE

AGAINST
Decay, Dry Rot, Fungus, etc., and remedy
against Damp Walls, and Vermin.
Used by all the Railway Companies, large
Contractors, and Estate agents in the United
Kingdom.

Sole Importer in the River Plate
Federico Hölzlin

130-Calle 25 de Mayo-130, altos
BUENOS AIRES.

LONDON HOSIERY STORE
GATH & CHAVES
565-CALLE PIEDAD-565
AT

\$6.00
S U I T S
Comprising Coat and pantaloons at
the astounding low price of \$6.
Can't be beaten.

The Standard
Nil fatis audiam nil veri non audeam dicere.
CICERO.

SUNDAY, JANUARY 5TH, 1896.

KALENDAR

St. Simeon Stylites, confessor.
Died.—Edward the Confessor; Catherine
de Medici, Queen of France, 1588; Mar-
shal Radetsky, 1858.
Remarkable Events.—Attempted assas-
sination of Luis XV. of France.
Opening of the new Grand Opera House.
Paris, 1876.
Sun rises in B. Ayres at 4.53 a.m. Sun
sets at 7.7 p.m.

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE.
Barometer Thermometer-Centigrade
Maximum Minimum Average
6 a.m. 754 23 19 23
8 p.m. 749 23 19 23
6 p.m. 758

Special Telegram.

STAND-BY-O'GORMAN
TO
STANDARD.

Montevideo, 4th.
The last sweet political morsel of the
day is the story that our President Diarte
Borda is of foreign birth—so ineligible for
the high post of chief Magistrate of the
Nation. It is also rumored that Doctor
Julio Herrera y Obes will elect himself
President of the Senate in February next,
when Mr. Borda will be requested to re-
turn to Mercedes or to his native health,
leaving Vice Don Julio in charge until a
new President be named.

Yesterday's half hour sitting of the
Senate terminated its secret mission, the
outcome of which will soon be made
public.

A new creole weekly, to be called *El
Ombú*, will appear to-morrow under the
intelligent direction of Orosman Morato-
rio, the famous author of *Juan Soldado*.
The sick passenger of the Danube,
Eco. Torres Crespo, died yesterday at
Flores Island—a typical case of Yellow
Jack, so the passengers by that steamer
are sentenced to eight days' quarantine.

For want of the needful lighters, the
Sirio proceeded to your city with half the
cargo intended for this port.
At the public trial of harvesters yester-
day, the *Lerya* Leguas gang, only four
machines were presented: the *Go-
londrina*, the *Pleno*, the *Continental* and
the *Victoriosa*, the latter having so far the
most points on every count; but the final
experiment comes off to-morrow, which
will decide the contest.

Among the distinguished witnesses yester-
day of trial, were Finance Minister
Vidella, Diego Pons president of the rural
association, and general Luis E. Perez. A
splendid lunch was spread by Don Luis
Lecora Leguas.

Among the distinguished visitors here
from yours, I notice the name of Railway-
Engineer Maschwitz and family, and
Julie Mihanovich.

Mr. James Roy, the energetic advocate
for Hayward's celebrated sheep dips, is
also here on a visit, and insists that his
specimens are the best under the sun. He is
ready to test the truth of his assertion.

At the interesting races of the Veloci-
pedo Club on Wednesday, four of the
seven events were won by G. Saunders,
son of our friend Mr. James Saunders.
His son, like the father, is all there.

The diplomat, Dr. Tomas Da Porciun-
ca, returns soon to Brazil to occupy a
seat in the Chamber of Deputies.
The friends of the distinguished Brazil-
ian statesman, Gaspar Silveira Martins,
are giving him a grand banquet to-night
at mine host Charpentier's.
No 9668 drew the 15,000 dollar prize in
to-day's lottery.

A Spanish broker named Aniceto de la
Fuente, of San Eugenio, has been arrested
for circulating counterfeit Brazilian bank
notes of from 300 to 50,000 reis, to the
tune of about 30 contos. He was formerly
a man of good repute and high position.

(Per Havas Agency.)

United Kingdom

London, 4th.—Latest telegrams from
Johannesburg state that the inhabitants
are very tranquil. It is believed that
Robinson's mission will be crowned with
some success.

The principal papers attack the Em-
peror of Germany for sending a telegram
of congratulation to President Krue-
ger. Some papers hint at war between
the lines of their articles.

The Boers captured 500 Englishmen,
Dr. Jamieson feels very disheartened at
his defeat. 70 Englishmen were killed.

A deputation of the Reform League in
Pretoria held an interview with President
Krueger yesterday promising him not to
attack Johannesburg or support any move-
ment against the Transvaal Government.
President Krueger thanked the delegates
and declared that he would do all he
could to smooth over the difficulties of
the present situation.

The British press is most indignant
with the conduct of the German Emperor,
and declares that his telegram to Presi-
dent Krueger is an affront to England. The
Standard urges Lord Salisbury to tell
Germany that she has no right whatever
to interfere with Transvaal, and that
England is the only power that can do so.

The afternoon papers echo the furious
expressions of indignation uttered by their
morning colleagues against the German
Emperor for his open support of the
Transvaal and urge Lord Salisbury's
Government to take energetic steps to
prevent the loss of British preponderance
in the South of Africa.

The Governor of Cape Colony tele-
graphed to-day to Mr. Chamberlain, the
Colonial Minister, announcing that perfect
tranquillity now reigns in the city of
Johannesburg. The fight between the
Boers and Dr. Jameson's forces lasted 8
hours. The loss on the British side was
50 killed and 30 wounded, and the pris-
oners taken by the Transvaal troops were
550 in number, including Major Willough-
by and Captain White.

France

Paris, 4th.—It is asserted that the Ger-
man Government will contribute to the
Paris Exhibition 1900 by spending large
sums of money and putting up splendid
pavilions.

Austria will also contribute to the Ex-
hibition, and Italy will also do so.

According to advices received from
London, the telegram sent by the Emperor
William to President Krueger continues
to provoke bitter criticism and the sym-
pathy thus shown by the Queen's
grandson disturbs the friendly relations
between England and Germany.

Spain

Madrid, 4th.—Marshal Campos has de-
clared the Provinces of Del Pino and Ha-
vana under martial law.

General Campos has decreed martial
law in Cuba. All rebels taken with arms
in their hands will in future be hanged on
the spot.

United States

New York, 4th.—The whole province of
Havana is against Spain, Spain's most
loyal Cuban subjects are beginning to with-
draw their support and turn to the revo-
lutionists, who are now advancing along
the whole line, whilst the Spanish troops
are concentrating on the large towns.

General Arderius writes his despatches
to Europe "via" Jamaica; they are not so
exaggerated as those sent by Marshal
Campos.

A plot has been discovered in Ha-
vana to blow up all the public build-
ings with dynamite. The Spanish author-
ities are keeping a sharp watch on the
inhabitants. Several arrests have been
made.

Italy

Rome, 4th.—General Arimondi, Governor
of Eritrea telegraphs that all is quiet at
Kassala and Makalle.

Lille, 4th.—The Mining Associations
will hold a Congress here on Monday 3rd.
Delegates from all the coal districts of
France and Belgium will be present.

A despatch received to-day from Mas-
sachusetts states that Captain Barbanti
has made a raid with a detachment of troops
into the Haussen country, whence he suc-
ceeded in carrying off a large number of
cattle and provisions. With this addition
to their stock the Italian forts will re-
ceive valuable aid.

General Barattieri telegraphs that the
Shoans are making continued raids on
the districts adjoining the Italian forts.

Major Galliano, commanding the fort
of Makalle, telegraphs the confirmation of
thereof that the Shoans are encamped
in the neighbourhood of Dolo.

Germany

Berlin, 4th.—All the German States
have agreed to take part in the Agricul-
tural Exhibition to take place in Posen in
1900. All the money required has already
been voted.

Subscription-lists have been opened both
here and in the principal cities of the
Empire in aid of the Boers wounded in
the recent Transvaal campaign. The
first vessel that leaves will take what has
been collected.

Prince Alexander of Prussia born in
1820 is lying dangerously ill.

By the Emperor's orders the Admiralty
has dispatched the cruiser "Condor" to
Delagoa Bay.

Public opinion continues extremely ex-
cited about the Anglo-Transvaal ques-
tion. The majority of the papers favour
the summoning of a Congress of the
European Powers to guarantee the inde-
pendence of the Boer Republic.

Belgium

Brussels, 4th.—Agents of the Italian
Government have for several days past
been buying up a large number of troop-
horses. High prices are being paid and
many animals have already been despatched
to Italy.

Holland

Amsterdam, 4th.—The merchants of this
City sent to-day an enthusiastic telegram
to President Krueger, congratulating him
on his recent victory over the forces of
the chartered company.

Portugal

Lisbon, 4th.—The Financial situation of
the country is improving slowly, and the
receipts of the Treasury last year showed
an increase of 5000 contos over 1894.

Professor Monissen is seriously ill. He
is the author of numerous scientific works,
and is now 79 years old.

Australasia

Melbourne, 4th.—A terrible hurricane has
done great damage in Tasmania. Many
houses have been blown down, and the
list of persons killed and injured is heavy.

Chile

Valparaiso, 4th.—The Iquique and Pisa-
gua Custom Houses collected 37,227,000
Chilian dollars during the year 1895. The
President and his Cabinet Ministers at-
tended the banquet given to the Bolivian
Minister.

The transport Angamos will leave for
Punta Arenas with coal for the fleet on
the 15th. The fleet will go as far as the
Straits of Magellan. Owing to the low rate
of exchange gold is leaving the country
in large sums.

Brazil.

Rio Janeiro, 4th.—Admiral Guibohel
has been appointed member of the com-
mission for tracing out the boundary line
between Brazil and French Guayana.

President Moraes has written a letter
to General Galvao thanking him for his
services in the pacification of Rio Grande
state.

Vial Solar, the Chilian Minister, will leave
the Capital for Valparaiso in a few days.
Exchange is quoted at 94.

Argentine Republic

Rosario, 4th.—There was a furious rain
storm here this morning.

There is no news nor any change in the
market. Wheat 6.40 to 6.50. Linseed
10.60 to 10.75. Yellow dry maize 3.25.

FLORES ISLAND AGAIN.

The Yellow flag is again hoisted in the
River Plate, and the lazaretto bells toll
on Flores Island. It is to be hoped in
the short health term that has intervened
since the sorrows and horrors of last
years quarantine that some few reforms
have been introduced, some better hotel
arrangements on that island perfected, and
some less scheming system for the ex-
ploitation of passengers adopted. Year in,
year out, we have always at this season
the same eternal quarantine scare; and
spite of all our experiences, we see not
the slightest improvement, or even an
attempt at improvement on this far famed
St. Helena of the River Plate. Passen-
gers and others who have gone through
the hardships of Flores Island quarantine
seem to forget them "in toto" when their
time has expired and they have escaped from
the island.

The first victims this year are our friends
on board the Danube, entered yesterday
in Montevideo, and pushed back to the
island for eight days:

Infelices!
Eight days' quarantine on Flores island!
Eight days under a roasting tropical
South American sun!
Eight days in a Flores island sheebang!
Eight days, ten in a room, and three in
a bed, without pillows, and sheets. Heaven
save the mark!
Eight days in any of Dante's worst
hells!

With what inspired truth has the
immortal Florentine Bard, when trudging
through his own Flores Island, said:
Through me the way is to the city doleful;
Through me the way is to the eternal dole.

Verily this Flores Lazaretto is an eternal
dole, and until some indignant scientist
passenger writhing under the despotism
of the barbarian civilization that upholds
the yellow flag over that island, springs
a mine and blows into smithereens the
whole quarantine establishment, we shall
never reach the reform which for so many
years it has called for.

Before us is a beautifully printed book
called the "Anuario Estadístico de la
Banda Oriental", just published by the
Montevideo Government, and in this
volume we find the statistical chapter of
sorrows of Flores Island and its Laza-
retto, which, with tears in our eyes, we
now give our readers. The figures will be
sufficient to instruct them as to the roar-
ing trade or exploitation going on under
the shadow of the yellow flag.

Victims who have suffered quarantine,
Infected vessels; disinfected ditto,
according to the "memory" of the Junta
de Sanidad of Montevideo, a corporation
which Dante in one of his "cantos"
speaks of, and not in very favorable
terms.

German vessels	42
" crew	2,037
" Passengers	201
Argentine vessels	3
" crew	61
" Passengers	4
Brazilian vessels	23
" crew	1,501
" Passengers	1,925
Spanish vessels	2
" crew	126
" Passengers	67
French vessels	65
" crew	5,097
" Passengers	1,827
Italian vessels	35
" crew	2,647
" Passengers	1,025
Oriental vessels	1
" crew	18
" Passengers	24
Portuguese vessels	3
" crew	75
" Passengers	5
English vessels	78
" crew	5,080
" Passengers	3,370

It will be seen from the foregoing of-
ficial list that the English are by far the
most numerous victims. In the previous

year there were two North American
vessels with 26 crew and one pas-
senger, but in the following year there
were none at all; the "Stars and Stripes"
evidently got quite enough of the delights
of Flores island and its Stygian hotel.

Some few of our statistical subscribers
who have more time on their hands than
we have, will be able to estimate the
business carried on in the island with the
basis of 25,000 victims during the quaran-
tine months; of whom 24 entered the
hospital, 17 were cured and 7 died.

De Profundis Clamavi.

OUR LONDON LETTER.

SUPPLEMENTAL.

(From our own Correspondent).

November 29th.

When you open your despatches and
find in print a mass of interesting items,
including the summing up of the Balfour
case, the sentences and Press comments
thereon, you will not be disposed to find
room for letters. But there are one or
two points in the case and in the gen-
eral news of the day to which I can draw
attention.

The Times has noticed the coincidence
that simultaneously with the conclusion
of the Balfour trial there appears in the
obituary of that journal the announce-
ment of the death in New York on 23rd
inst. of Alexander Collin. You will find
enclosed a sketch of the deceased gen-
tleman's career, which will interest some
of the older members of your commu-
nity. He shipped largely to mercantile
houses in existence thirty years ago in
Buenos Aires. A lesser number of years
ago than that I remember I dined with
Mr. and Mrs. Collin at their residence in
Palace Gardens. He had a perfect mu-
seum there of curios gathered in all parts
of the world. Many of them were from
Argentina. He gloried in the Pampas
and in certain Cordoba estancias, where
he said he could spend the remainder of
his days. I wish he had, instead of as a
station-master in an obscure corner of the
United States. Soon afterwards he took
to kite-flying, and fled to Spain. His
faithful and charming wife followed him,
and we heard he was doing well in busi-
ness in Barcelona. It seems to have been
otherwise. He was one of the pioneers,
perhaps the first of the new commercial
régime. Jabez Balfour is not the latest,
neither will he and his successors be the
last exemplars of the new methods, but
the heavy sentence of 14 years' penal
servitude—not with hard labour—in Bal-
four's case, must make many a London
promoter and commission hunter wince.

It is a matter of disappointment to many
that at the late trial no revelations were
made compromising other London firms.
According to the Westminster Gazette, which
has distinguished itself by its marshalling
of the facts of the case, we have not seen
the last of Mr. Balfour. The titanic
labours of Mr. Wheeler the Receiver
General are not over. Your contemporary
is informed that in two or three months
time the examination of documents will
be resumed and Mr. Balfour will be called
to throw what light he can upon trans-
actions which are still obscure. From
first to last a sum of £200,000 is known to
have gone in secret profits. Balfour has
allowed his counsel to state in court that
he was induced to take flight in conse-
quence of representations made by pro-
minent commercial men, names unknown,
and it now remains to be seen whether he
will expand this statement and permit it
to be known what were the motives of
the commercial gentlemen in so acting.
One satisfactory result of the recent
trial is to prove that the Companies
winding up Act of 1890 will reach all
manner of commercial irregularities, such
as sham cheques, sham sales and sham
entries. It is curious that the Financial
Times and financial journals where one
would expect a certain fellow-feeling are
the most bitter against "the sinner above
all others." The literary and political
Pall Mall Gazette, while scolding Balfour
severely, discovers a sneaking regard for
the cleverness, at least, of its old corre-
spondent in Salta. The Westminster, with
many others, squirms at the sentence of
14 years and points to Mr. Justice Haw-
kins' disapproval of "cumulative sen-
tences." Truly these are easily reduced to
an absurdity. For in some cases were a
man to get seven years on eight or ten
separate counts the allotted span of human
life would cut short the serving of his
time. Still when in the papers of this
very day we see "Suicide of another Li-
berator victim" we appreciate the sentence
and the reminder of Mr. Justice Bruce to
Balfour, that the walls of his prison can
not close his ears to the wailing of the
widows and orphans he has ruined. How-
ever, if the portrait in last night's West-
minster Gazette is anything like Balfour,
no more confirmed and nature-made
villain ever entered a dock. One almost
grudges him 14 years of light work and
bracing air on the Dorsetshire coast.

In addition to details about Balfour at
and after the trial, and in addition to the
biography of the late Mr. Collie, you
will find in the budget of printed matter
something about Sarti, something about
Arton, and something about Madame
Besson, the musical instrument maker's
wife who is alleged to have stolen
£100,000 of her husband's securities.

There is also a slight sketch of the life of the greatest pickpocket of the age—one White, and an interesting account of "Behind the scenes of San Carlo." For poor Alexandre Dumas and his "Demi-monde" and Dame aux Camelias I cannot find room. The literary world is full of him. He came before Colie and Balfour and his realism perhaps paved the way for the reconsideration of all things, social, religious and commercial, as the world knows he was a natural son, an incident which may have prompted him to espouse in literature the cause of "les peches a quize sous"—that is of the spotted ones at sixpence a piece in a basket of the blooming and spotless ones at half-a crown each. He was nevertheless in his own private relations a model and happy husband, incorruptible and impeccable. Hence his scorch "true la." This may be one reason why now when after seventy-two years of robust health he fell into a comatose state and simply went—his literary friends compare him to Moliere and Racine, and speak of him as the brightest ornament of the French drama in this century. It is a grand thing to see the world moving and casting its prejudices as the serpent casts its skin. When Zola dies, his works in the libraries of English country gentlemen who now blush at his name will be tenderly placed alongside the works of Dumas *pere et fils*, not to speak of Fénelon, Klopstock and the author of "Night's Thoughts."

In finance there is nothing but gold spoken of, not so much in coin and bullion, though the bank reeks with it, but in its crude state in stream and reef. By some miracle the settlement in the London market has passed off without any trouble whatever, and we begin to look forward to the more dreaded Paris settlement next Monday without alarm. The Stock Exchange has brightened up, and has not been shadowed even by clouds in the East. Not that there are no clouds, but there are neither lightnings nor thunders, only the same impenetrable pall day by day. We hear from Washington that the ships of the seventh power have only just left for Turkish waters, and some correspondents even go so far as to prophesy that matters will remain much as they are until the Spring. Meanwhile, the Dryad, like a Peri, waits at the Dardanelles for admission. Mr. Samuel Smith at Liverpool has addressed an enthusiastic meeting containing live Armenians, male and female, calling—and not unnaturally—for vengeance upon the unspeakable Sultan, with whom a correspondent has just passed a pleasant day at Yildiz-Kiosk, and describes him as the pink of chastity, humanity and industry. Would that Mr. Edison might hasten his optical marvels of invention, for neither reading nor hearing is believing. I am taking up your valuable space. You will see all about it. You have stuff enough for a supplement, and even with illustrations, if you like to be *au niveau*.

THE DANUBE'S MAILS.

DATES TO THE 14TH.

ACCIDENT TO THE PRINCE OF WALES.

FRIGHTFUL MASSACRES IN ARMENIA.

THE AMBALAGI DEFEAT.

MAJOR LOTHAIRES TRIAL.

London, Dec. 14th, 1895. The mishap which happened to the Prince of Wales yesterday while shooting with Sir Edward Lawson's party appears to have been greatly magnified. The Prince suffered some little pain and inconvenience through getting a small quantity of powder in his right eye. Since his return to London no medical attendance has been found necessary, and the irritation of the eye has proved to be merely temporary. The Prince drove out this morning, and the official information given at Marlborough House was that he felt no ill effects whatever from the incident, and was, in fact, "quite well." Dr. Kennedy, of Beaconsfield, telegraphs this morning—Reports greatly exaggerated. Injuries trivial. Statement regarding treatment with hot fomentations untrue. A member of the shooting party says: "It was a common and trivial, smoke injury. The Prince was quite able to continue shooting, and only a heavy downpour of rain stopped sport." In consequence of the publicity given to the slight accident there has been a large number of callers at Marlborough House this morning to inquire and inscribe their names in H.R.H.'s visiting book. It is significant that Sir E. Lawson's paper, the *Telegraph*, makes no mention of the occurrence.

The following telegram, signed by a number of Armenians of Constantinople, and despatched from the Turkish capital by an indirect route on the 6th inst, arrived to-day:—"Armenia is at her last gasp. The work of extermination continues. The number of the massacred reaches 100,000. The 500,000 survivors have taken refuge in the forests and mountains, and are feeding on herbs and roots. Hunger and cold have begun to make great ravages. In the name of humanity and Christianity, save us." The Duke of Westminster arrives in London to-morrow from Eaton Hall, and is at once to meet the Armenian Aid Committee in regard to the arrangements for a large demonstration in London at an early date, to protest against the atrocities in Armenia. His Grace will also make a further plea for funds to assist the starving Armenians.

The engagement at Ambalagi between Major Toselli and the Shoans commenced at half-past six in the morning. The

major had with him Ras Sebat's men with 350 rifles, and Skeltala's soldiers with 340 rifles, as well as a battery of artillery.

The attack was opened by Ras Ollie with 7,000 Shoans. The Italians were defending themselves valiantly, when suddenly the columns under Ras Michael and Ras Mabecon, numbering 15,000 men, appeared, and attacked their centre. The Italian left wing, sheltered behind some ingeniously constructed works, held its own against a force twenty times its number.

Major Toselli made great endeavours to guard the position which protected the road to Antalo, whence he hoped to receive reinforcements sent by General Arimondi.

At nine o'clock Captain Ricci's company was ordered to attack. This they did with such spirit that the enemy wavered. The battery at the same time kept up a heavy fire, causing great gaps in the Shoans' ranks. At a quarter to eleven it was reported that the columns of Ras Alula and Ras Magascia were endeavouring to turn the Italian position. Major Toselli thereupon concentrated his forces, and, after ordering Captains Ricci, Canovelli, and Isel to make a rear attack, fell back upon Ambalagi.

The Italians continued their stubborn defence until twenty minutes to one, when, all hope of help being abandoned, their commander ordered a retreat.

The Shoans had so far advanced cautiously, but when they saw the artillery fire cease, they came on *en masse*, and turned the Italian position on all sides. A hand to hand fight then ensued. The Italians, rather than abandon their battery to the enemy, hurled the mules, guns and ammunition into the ravines. The general retreat then commenced, the Italians having to descend from the heights by a very difficult route to the road leading to Makale.

The last to leave the field was Major Toselli, who, calm and full of energy, continued to give orders with the object of attenuating the disaster as much as possible.

The little force during its descent from the heights was closely pursued by the enemy, and had to maintain a continual fire to keep them in check. Occasionally the Shoans got as near as ten paces to the retreating force, whose numbers became less every moment. When the last of the Shoans was reached, Major Toselli ordered Captain Bottero to rally the survivors, and take them to Makale. He himself faced the enemy, and made his body a target for their bullets.

In accordance with his instructions, Captain Bottero formed the scattered troops into a column, and with Captain Pagella made good the retreat. General Arimondi knew nothing of the Shoan attack at Ambalagi. He was able, however, to check the enemy's advance, and to collect the wounded and fugitives at Adera. He did not return to Makale until late at night.

A correspondent writes from Brussels: I am authorized by M. Van Etvelde, Secretary of the General Congo Administration, to state the final decision regarding Major Lothaire's trial. The announcement recently made that the preliminary trial would take place at Boma, and that a second trial would be held at Brussels is correct in so far as by the Congo State statutes any person sentenced at Boma has the right of appeal to the Superior Council sitting at Brussels. This council consists of the Cour de Cassation and the Cour d'Appel, each with a president and a body of councillors numbering from ten to twenty members, chosen mostly from eminent members of the legal profession. The reservation now made in regard to Major Lothaire's trial at Boma is that the right of appeal shall be extended to the British Consul at Boma. It is unnecessary to point out the importance of this concession, as it practically assures to Great Britain the right to express approval or otherwise of the sentence passed at Boma; and if such sentence is in the opinion of England sufficient to meet the demands of the case it is hardly likely that any appeal from any other quarter would lead to the reversal of the decision by a Brussels tribunal. I may add that the specific charge against Major Lothaire will be that of depriving Mr. Stokes of the right of appeal to Boma as provided by the statutes of the Administration. The punishment for an infraction of this law is from one to six months' hard labour, and a fine of from 25 to 2,000 francs, or either of these penalties.

THE TRANSVAAL WAR.

It is a coincidence that the peace of the world should be disturbed on the opening of the year; and by an Irishman. A still further coincidence is that the disturbance should take place in Africa, which, since the world began has proved the mystic portion of the globe. Dr. Jameson, who headed the filibustering expedition into the Transvaal, was born in Carlow, Ireland, and, to judge by the telegrams received up to late last night, this now rather celebrated Irishman has upset the European apple-cart and ranged all the powers against Lord Salisbury and his protégé, Cecil Rhodes.

We read in the telegrams as they arrive the great moral and political shock which this Jameson invasion has given all Europe. In Berlin the affair has caused nothing short of indignation, and the Emperor has taken such a very prominent part in condemning the conduct of Jameson and the Company he represents, and the high and influential people behind him, that one of the oldest of the London papers, the *Saturday Review*, has taken umbrage at the conduct of the German Emperor, and rather insultingly remarked: "That England will not tolerate the Emperor of Germany to interfere or meddle in South African questions, and rejects the insolence of the German drill sergeant Emperor, even though France and Russia be at his back." This is pretty tall talk and shows very clearly the feeling in London, where, if we are not mistaken, all this unfortunate invasion business was hatched.

The following are the latest advices: London, 3rd.—Telegrams from Pretoria state that 1,000 Englishmen and a horde of Kafirs have crossed the frontier of Bechuanaland.

It is believed that the English inhabitants in Johannesburg have rebelled, in order to throw over the Boerish Government. It is also stated that Mr. Wil. Loughby, chief of the Chartered Company's forces, accompanied Dr. Jameson on his expedition. The Boer Government has resolved to try Jameson by court-martial.

Berlin, 3rd.—The Emperor held a long conference with vice-Admiral Hollman. The result of the interview was that a fleet will be despatched to Delagoa Bay.

Dr. Beelaerts von Blokland, Boerish Minister in Berlin, held a long interview with the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Baron Marschall von Bieberstein. It is believed that Germany is preparing to strike a blow to counteract England's absorbing tendencies in Africa. Meetings in favour of the Boers are being held in Hamburg, Cologne, and other important cities. One hundred thousand marks have been collected for the Boers wounded in the fight with the English. There is a rumour that diplomatic relations between England and Germany have been interrupted.

The Paris *Figaro* states the defeat of Dr. Jameson signifies the same for Sir Cecil Rhodes's policy in South Africa.

The *Journal des Débats* declares that the British Government was perfectly aware of the filibustering projects of the Chartered Company's employees.

RAILWAY ITEMS.

The National Board has laid before Government the plans presented by Rosario Railway for putting up a tank supplied with steam pump, at the Retiro goods station.

The Finance Office has ordered the new rules for transit of goods by rail to Brazilian ports to be put in force, these rules being a modification of those formerly in use which were a cover for smuggling and irregularities so glaring that they were the subject of almost continuous complaint. In future only goods despatched expressly for Brazilian ports will be received without going through the Custom House.

The National Railway Board has laid before the Minister the protest of several exporting houses against the loss thrown on them by the delay of waggons in the Madero Port.

The representative of the Central Cordoba Railway has appealed to the Minister of the Interior against the fiat of the National Railway Board disapproving of the excursion tariff of his line between Tucuman and Jesus Maria.

CONGRESS.

SENATE.

The Bills in revision from the Deputies having been laid on the table, the House first discussed the Custom House law, insisting on the form previously sanctioned. The International postal convention of Vienna was then fully approved.

The inland taxes having subsequently been taken in hand, several modifications were introduced before it was approved.

The amendments in the Postal and Telegraph tariffs refused by the Deputies, were discussed and insisted on, including the increase from 3 to 5 cents for City letters.

Before the House rose it was resolved to consider at the next sitting the estimates for the current year.

DEPUTIES.

The Southern railway extension Bill (Bahia Blanca to Neuquen) was yesterday definitely voted, the House accepting the recommendation of Dr. Zorrilla to exempt the Company from all the corresponding National, Provincial and Municipal taxes. It was agreed to discuss the railway guarantees Bill on Tuesday.

It was also resolved to present to Mr. Baya 40 leagues of land in the Chubut territory on the completion of his contract to build the Primer Exteriano railway.

Before the House rose the Bills in revision from the Senate, relating to the Custom-House and Postal Tariffs and Working of the "cables" were laid on in fresh from the adjoining chamber, and the Deputies forthwith insisted on their previous refusal to accept the modifications introduced.

SPORT.

NOTES AND ANTICIPATIONS.

Though an off day the card has fitted well to to-day's fixture at Bolzano, and with the certainty that the ladies will turn up in great force, being a charity day, nothing should be lacking to make this one of the pleasantest meetings of the whole season. Of course form need not be very minutely inquired into. The stakes are small and consequently the cracks will not go, but this should not detract to any great extent from the general promise. The first event is a colts' consolation that ought to give Hipolito a chance of getting out of the category of losers. In the second the stud B. Aires holds a "full hand," but they may elect for the mile, and May Blossom should be as good as anything else. Monk on his recent form should win the third with Primrose for a place and Salteador the next, whilst Mile, if she goes, should give a rattling good account of the sprint. In the final, as there are only six events to-day, we fancy Maymona will prove the best of the lot. Our selections, therefore, are:—

Caridad Stakes—Hipolito. Beneficencia Stakes—Mayblossom. Hermanas de Dolores Stakes—Monk. Asilo Stakes—Salteador. Esperanza Stakes—S. Zapiola. Huertano Stakes—Maymona.

The crowd at Marofas to-day will be tremendous, as we believe a whole light brigade, full six hundred strong, left last night for the Mount to watch the fortunes of the day, the fact of four Argentine candidates lending unusual interest to the Oriental International. We understand that our crack trainer Brett expects to make a very bold bid with Alcides and the latter is running so well of late that he should be well up at the finish; still, we consider Landseer a likelier winner, and shall expect him to be first past the post, whilst Revancha should run a place.

CRICKET.

The following will represent the Palermo A.C. team in the match against the Flores Ramblers to-day at Lomas. Play to commence on the arrival of the 12.30 train from Constitution:

J. Lea, W. Buchanan, C. Belton, T. Donovan, E. Curran, H. Fraser, G. H. Cooke, F. Patxot, R. Cooke, H. Calcutt, L. G. Cooke.

BURNOS AIRES R. ROSARIO RAILWAY A.C.

The following team will represent the B. Aires (2nd XI) Club in their fixture against the Savoy M.C.C. on Monday the 6th inst. Play to commence at 1 o'clock p.m.:

T. W. Pryce, H. Dawson, H. McConnell, A. J. Rugeroni, J. S. Fox, G. Macfarlane, D. L. Mann, H. Rugeroni, P. H. Taylor, W. Cheval, E. S. Rugeroni.

We see by an article in the *Field* that pheasant shooting now has fared down to such a close point that our collectors pertinently enquire whether it would not be more properly denominated as earne rather than sport, the process of extermination being more on a level with pig-butchery than the sportsman-like tramping after game that was wont to characterize the use of dog and gun up to a very short time back. The article in question is based on the bag of six guns at Lord Camarvon's residence, Highclere, during the days; 10,000 birds altogether paid the tribute, not to nature but to Eley, giving an average of 600 head per gun per day; this, making usual time deductions for lunch, getting to the beats, etc., must certainly mean 100 head per gun per hour, and to be more unitary still 1,66 head per minute. Domestic barn-door fowl could not be dispatched with shorter shrift than this, but it is certainly difficult to see where the sport comes in.

THEATRES.

With Bros and Anselmi have done many good things, but never has such a programme been put before the public as that which was seen last night at Avenida. The first part, which was general circus business, consisted of no less than twenty-seven items, every one being of extra merit. The clowns were most funny, Philip Wirth in his jockey act was splendid, and Miss Marigles in her juggling act upon a bare-backed horse was considerably above the average.

The races, as usual, created intense excitement, but the dramatic spectacle entitled "Avida primitive on las Pampas" was beyond all praise. The settler and his family are seen returning from their daily toil, and are attacked by Indians; their home is burnt and the family massacred, none but the eldest daughter escaping. She is pursued by the Indians, captured, and is being burnt at the stake when she is rescued by "gauchos," between whom and the Indians ensues a tremendous fight, resulting, of course, in the defeat of the latter.

The whole thing is remarkably well done and should draw the entire population for weeks. The only remark we heard was: "There is too much for one's money here."

PORT WORKS DAY AND SUNDAY SCHOOL.

On Friday evening, January 3rd, the school-room on the Port Works, between Docks Nos. 3 and 4, was the scene of a most interesting gathering. The school-room was well packed, and numbers gathered outside to listen to a Service of Song, entitled "Christie's Old Organ." Dr. McLaughlin kindly read the reading portion of the service, and the school children, accompanied on the organ by Miss Plowman, under the direction of Mr. A. E. Martin, the Port Works schoolmaster and missionary, rendered well their part of the Service of Song; and considering the mixed nationalities of which the school is composed, it should be highly gratifying to the parents that the children took their part so satisfactorily. At the conclusion of the Service of Song, a letter from Mrs. G. H. Walker was read by Mr. Martin, in which regret was expressed that Mrs. Walker was too ill to attend on the occasion of the prize distribution, and, in consequence, Mr. Walker himself would not be able to be present.

Mrs. McLaughlin kindly consented to distribute the prizes.

The following is a list of the prize winners for the year 1895:

For regular attendance and punctuality.

First Class, Boys, Eduardo Antonio.

Girls Elvira Bellingar.

Second Class Boys James Brandi.

Girls Edith Holdman.

Boys George Holdman.

Girls Fanny Lennie.

Fourth Class Boys Willie James, first prize.

" " Carlito Cornelli, second prize.

" " Girls Teresita Lueate, first prize.

" " Rosa Holdman, second prize.

For general diligence and good conduct.

First Class Boys Thomas Brandi, first prize.

" " James Abel Clark, second prize.

" " Girls Maul Holdman, first prize.

" " Elvira Bellingar, second prize.

" " Isabella Daggar, special prize (for mathematics). Thomas Brandi, special prize.

Second Class Boys Alfred Anthony, first prize.

" " Edward Parks, second prize.

" " Girls Christina Ryan, first prize.

" " Annie Clark, second prize.

Thirn Class Boys Richard Abrams, first prize.

" " George Holdman, second prize.

" " Girls Emma Brunt, first prize.

" " Anita Brandi, second prize.

Saving Class.

Plain sewing Edith James 1st prize.

" Ada Holdman 2nd prize.

" Edith Holdman 3rd prize.

Fancy work Isabella Daggar.

Doll-dressing Fannie Lennie.

Sunday School.

For regular attendance Isabella Daggar 1st.

" James Clark 2nd.

" Polly Daggar 3rd.

" Rosa Holdman 4th.

To each scholar was presented a New Year's Text-card with an appropriate motto for the New Year.

Specimens of the needle and fancy work, writing, etc., were on view, and great praise was accorded to Mr. Martin and Miss Plowman for the general efficiency shown by the children. The children were highly commended for the manner in which they conducted themselves under the three-fold trial of the excitement, the heat, and they being so closely packed on the platform.

A hearty demonstration of thanks was accorded to Dr. and Mrs. McLaughlin for so kindly presiding on the occasion.

Cheers were given for Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Walker for the great interest they take in the educational welfare of the children of the Port Works, which is a boon beyond estimation to the community.

The meeting was brought to a close by singing a verse of the English National Anthem.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

Another double-barrelled holiday for everybody except editors! The crowds leaving the city by the late trains and steamers yesterday were a caution. The Mardel Plata, Necochea and Cordoba trains were packed like boxes of Yarmouth blotters; and the turdy and horse passengers for Montevideo to see the International run there to-morrow fairly flabbergasted the captains and stewards; and made the vessels heel over. Fortunately, it was a fine night. This is the wind-up day of racing here, at Belgrano, and there is also cricket and tea at Hurlingham and Palermo to-day and to-morrow.

French kissing at the Central Station to-day. The Bresil sails and, we hear, takes an enormous mail, almost as big as that brought by the R.M.S. Danube, which unfortunate steamer is in quarantine for eight days, as there is a member of the well and unfavourably known family of Sospescho on board.

Our gallant friend General Mansilla is booked to leave Southampton for the Plate in the R.M.S. Clyde on the 24th inst.

Whoever likes a good dose of music has only to drop in at Lezama Park to-day. There are no fewer than sixteen bands engaged to puff, blow and bang the public into high spirits.

We have important news from the very highest quarter in Berlin. The German officers hired by Chile will not be allowed to take part in any war, and if they do, will lose their rank in the German army, as they have been allowed to go to Chile solely as drill and musketry instructors. We hear from Valparaiso that they are already clean sick of Chile, and most of them intend going back at once to their beloved Vaterland.

The news from the Boers yesterday was quieter. Not so in London, where Emperor William's telegram of congratulation to President Krueger has raised a storm of indignation against Her Majesty's Imperial grandsons. The leading London papers say that Germany must be reminded that the only European nation with rights in the Transvaal, is England. As for the proud and haughty Dons in Cuba, it seems going badly for them, as the great province of Havana has risen against them, and they have proclaimed martial law as a last resource. It won't do.

The following are the principal Prizes drawn in the Montevideo lottery yesterday:—9668, 20,000; 7181, 1,000; 1793, 4213; 500; 7196, 9280, 7752, 7093, 4144, 200, 3816, 2947, 8185, 2925, 16551, 1556, 8857, 8192, 8665, 4517, 100; 3582, 9739, 9026, 3290, 1784, 1380, 4025, 7171, 1764, 9760, 2432, 1630, 10390, 7037, 10072, 5614, 3780, 3832, 5093, 10650, 50.

There are some very nice wood-cuts in the last number of the *Semana Rural*, amongst them a view of old Plaza Victoria, and another of new May Avenue. There is a capital portrait of our excellent P. M. G. Dr. Carles, and admirable sketches from street life in Buenos Aires. What tickles our fancy most, however, is a fashionable New Year's Spree in an old room, with all the ladies and gentlemen lying about the floor after supper.

The strike of dock-labourers assumed a rather more serious aspect yesterday and more men joined it. At La Plata, Ensenada and Bahia Blanca the stevedores

have also struck. The poones in the Constitution and Once markets received proposals of employment at Ensenada. The strikers say they have money enough to hold out for a month, by which time the whole shipping business of the port will be turned inside out.

Yesterday our friend from the gold mines of Neuquen, Mr. Corydon P. Hall, was civilly married to Miss Belinda, eldest daughter of our old friend Colonel M. J. Olasonga, ex-Governor of that district, and on Monday the religious ceremony will be performed (by special dispensation) in the house of the father of the bride, No. 1455 calle Centro America, after which the happy couple start for Mr. Hall's gold mines, via Chile. Mr. Hall is the great American gold mine pioneer of Chos Malal. His mines are away up in the Andes and are unapproachable in winter. We have seen various samples of gold from them, as also of beautiful diamonds found in his mountain district. We wish Mr. and Mrs. Hall a pleasant journey and every happiness, and congratulate Colonel Olasonga on having such an energetic and successful gold mining son-in-law.

Is there no English, Irish, or Scotch young doctor in town with a home diploma who wants a good chance to learn Spanish, get a salary of 200 nats per month, and practice all over his country district besides? The terms, etc., are in our office. It is a good chance for a steady young man who wants to prepare for his examination by the "Facultad."

Mr. Fishback, the Popular Secretary of the United States Legation, left last night for the United States. We shall all miss him; he was extremely popular, and had the widest circle of friends outside the "Corps Diplomatique." On Friday, Consul Baker gave a grand breakfast on the occasion of his leaving.

The Tigre is now getting so crowded that soon there will be no more room left. General Roca and family, Minister Buchanan and family, and many others, have secured beautiful rooms at the hotel. All the Islands are full of families; and on a Sunday morning it is hard to get a boat. We spent a day last week on one of the beautiful Islands, and met with country men at every point. Picnics everywhere, and the girls dancing and singing under the trees, which brought back to memory bye-gone, happy, Tigre days when Calzetta's was the bourne. How often have we sat under the willows singing with Cadmus and others the dear old ditty.

I laid me down upon a bank,
Beavelling my sad fate,
That doomed me thus the slave of love,
And enrol Molly's name;
How can she break the honest heart
That was her heart in core?
Ah, gra ma chios, ma collen oge,
My Molly ashore.

Two turtle doves above my head
Sat cooling on a bough,
I envied them their happiness
To see them bill and coo;
Such fondness, once was shown to me,
But now, alas! 'tis o'er.
Ah, gra ma chios, ma collen oge,
My Molly ashore.

With great pleasure we state that news has at last been received of the missing man, Mr. John Mahony. His sister, Miss Mahony, yesterday received news of him through Mr. McDonald, the well known estanciero in the Salado. Strange fact, we rarely call for a Missing Man without finding him.

In answer to a query of a subscriber to decide a lugubrious bet, we beg to state that the figures of mortality for 1905 in Buenos Aires show a death ratio of 21.75 per mil, not including still-born; and a ratio of 23½ per mil, including still-born. In deciding a bet, the former ratio should hold good, not the latter, as still-born figures are as a rule not included in a death-rate calculation.

The President visited yesterday the squadron of instruction lying off the La Plata port. His Excellency was accompanied by Minister Villanueva, Captain Garcia, sub-Secretary Canton, and various officials. Breakfast was negotiated on board the Almirante Brown. General Roca made a minute inspection of every vessel, and took pains to inform himself of their necessities and general state. Target practice was gone through, as well as various manoeuvres, including a sham fight to repel boarders. His Excellency expressed himself highly pleased with the efficiency displayed by the crews and vessels, and returned to town in the afternoon.

CHAMPAGNE

Moet - Chandon

DRY IMPERIAL

1889

SOLE AGENTS

SUMNER & Co.

345-CALLE PIEDAD-345.

Agents in Rosario—

W. T. Fleming & Co.

432—LIBERTAD—432

We have been kindly favoured with a long account of the Mechanic's Picnic at Campana on the last day of the old year, but the pressure on our space is still growing, even faster than the production of the country, so we find it utterly impossible, to our great regret, to publish the communication "in extenso." The pleasant affair was a great success. It was given at Mr. Martino's charming retreat at San Isidro. The special train started from Campana at 6:35 a.m. and reached the scene of action at 9 o'clock. Mr. Martino had a successful "asado" ready for his guests. After this the fun began, married, single, and boys and girls' nosegay of war, dancing, with intervals of eating and drinking, went on till 6 p.m., when the special started for Campana, arriving there at 8 p.m.

A splendid musical racket is on the card for to-morrow at Mr. Taylor Brown's Colegio Británico, Calle Thames, Palermo, at 4:30 p.m. The programme could not be nicer, and a most enjoyable evening may be counted on.

According to our Montevideo exchanges to hand yesterday, the dock labourers' strike there is quite as poor and half-hearted an affair as its counterpart here. Some of the shipping firms intend to compromise with the strikers. The reviews of 1895 by our Transatlantic colleagues are most diversified and amusing. They all agree, however, in placing into President Bondi and his Government, and accuse him of doing nothing to promote "the circulation of the capital that has accumulated in the country as the result of the Balance of Trade." "Hem!" Has not the great and good man been working his soul out for months to start a State Bank? When that concern gets under weigh, we'll guarantee it to make the circulation "hum" in a way that will excite envy even in the dry bones of Argentine Free and Easy banks.

We have had a longer experience in Pens than any other man in the Editorial Bus. From the quill to the ball-pointer we know them all, and must award the palm to the Glass Pens sent to us as a Christmas Box by our esteemed friend Mr. Miguel Lanús, the leading importer, of 1224 Calle Rivadavia. They write like greased lightning never sulk. Only editors who have to write for their lives every day in the year know how a sulky pen tries the nerves and ays all in all the finest pens ever invented. If we had a few more of them, we'd be as perfectly happy as it is possible to be in this mundane vale of tears and empty cellars.

The elections next month and after are now coming to the front in the columns of our Argentine colleagues. The political maze seems more mazy and hazy at present than ever, but the great comfort is that regeneration by revolution is completely played out, and we shall all be able to enjoy the political battle in peace and security.

We thank Messrs Grant and Silvester for a very nice wall calendar. Also Almanacs suitable for the wear and tear of daily life, with the Saints and Martyrs of the day, hours of sunrise and sunset, changes in the moon, remarkable events, etc., etc. Now we can face the unfathomable uncertainties of the New Year with unshaken confidence.

Our weekly colleague the *Argentinian* last number has a very nice prototype of Admiral Brown's statue at Adrogué. Our Irish readers will like to have it. It is from a photo by Mr. Moody, of Calle Corrientes, excellently done. Our colleague is even spicier than usual this week, and darts at and through everything, and everybody in turn—the British Hospital, Mr. Akers, the *Times* correspondent, in Caracas, the *Standard* and other colleagues, President Cleveland etc., etc.

The Kings of Europe are all becoming free and easy, pleasant, democratic gentlemen. At Stockholm, recently, Mr. Stuart Cumberland gave his first performance in the Royal Musical Academy, at which the King of Sweden and Norway was present. His Majesty not only took an active part in connection with the experiments but, finding that the interpreter engaged by Mr. Cumberland—whose knowledge of languages does not include Swedish—had at the last moment failed him, he, without the slightest hesitation, undertook the role. King Oscar is an excellent linguist, and he made clear to the crowded audience the various features of the "show" with a readiness and fluency that any public interpreter might have envied.

Nothing is sacred for sappers and auctioneers. To-day we saw a cart discharging half-a-dozen fine cannon at an auctioneer's in Calle Alsina. We wondered whether Sr. Caynari had foreclosed on the Oriental Government on account of his innumerable claims, and had sent up their artillery for sale.

We publish in our advertisement column a notice of Mr. Aubrey Ansell's High Class Home School. Cumberland Lodge, Wimbledon, London, a locality said to be the healthiest about London. The pension, £30 to £40 a year, is so moderate, the School is so well spoken of here by the most respectable parties, that we have no hesitation in recommending it to parents who wish to send their children home to school. We note that in the list of references is the name of Madame Theona, Superiress of the Highgate convent.

FASHIONS AND ACTUALITIES.

If you like, my dear readers, we will speak again of fashions. It is long since I chatted with you of these, so that I was incoherent for some time. The fault is the Christmas and New Year's holidays. Try at this season to find any other thing than that of giving suitable gifts, or those which crack and melt in the mouth like snow. The latter sometimes leave behind them a remembrance, for instance, a heaviness in the stomach when one surfeits himself too much on them, but the remedy is by us; and it is even, I think, speculating upon a stomach-ache which must follow our bonhomie orgies, that some merchants, who I will not cite, afraid as I am, that you, my fair readers, would believe that I am making a "redame" for their establishments, and last month they ordered from Vichy double the quantity of their ordinary invoice, be-

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Succesores de Mackinlay & Zimmermann
BROKERS AUCTIONEERS
and General Commission Agents
Agents of the Pierce Artesian Well Company.
San Martin 92, (altos)

R H E N S

SCHLOSSBRUNNEN

"LA GERMANIA"

cause, as my doctor tells me, the oil palatable and beneficial springs are those of Celestins, Grande Grille and Hospital. But I am diverging from the question of fashions! patience, every road does not lead to Rome? and the proof is that I defy you with a weight upon your tum to be well laced up even with Mme. Lecolazet's help. By the bye, I wish to give you a piece of advice, before your departure for Mar del Plata or Montevideo, to visit this French lady, whose reputation is so well known, and order a Sassile Corset. This little hygienic toilette article seems to me indispensable for completing the decency of the bathing-dress, preserving to the figure its slenderness and elegance. At the same time you will find at this house marvels in silk petticoats, collars and bows of puffed lace of great richness, made in good taste, because Mme. Lecolazet, since she has taken her stand in Calle Florida, has added to her speciality of elegant Corsets, fine linen, which as underclothing is the soul of a true toilette, and which emanates from the best Paris houses.

Leaving her shop, I also saw in Calle Florida some very beautiful hats and bonnets at a milliner's of whom I have spoken to you before. Decidedly, it is only Mme. Maunier who has this happy idea of inventing these handsome "toques" of the season, and they will please you all the more, because she knows how to give them an English style which is the characteristic of her house. You find there the "camp" hat and its sisters, the "Trouville" and "Mar del Plata" which I recommend you for elegance before you set out for the seaside or the country.

Be happy, M. dames, but you must not forget, before going away, to make some purchases; because the bracing air has the gift of burning the face, and I should not like to see you come back with a complexion like a farm-house girl. Ointments which preserve the delicacy of the skin are numerous; but that which in my opinion is the best, is certainly the "Crème des Vierges," because it contains no injurious substances and is easy to apply. Mme. Corten, where this beneficial cream is found, also has in stock other articles of perfumery which are quite as invaluable for embellishing and restoring the complexion, be it only the "Doradine" which gives a radiance and an incomparable and velvety softness to the skin, and those of my readers who pay her saloons, at 1565 Calle Piedad, a visit, will certainly not have lost their time.

One at least who does not lose his, is the proprietor of the Ciudad de Londres, who on the top of the exhibition for Christmas gifts, now announces for to-morrow a varied assortment of Carnival costumes. It is true that the masked balls are about to commence, and we shall be pleased to find in this great emporium everything we can think of.

Parisine.

Special Notices.

THE BUENOS AIRES SAILOR'S HOME AND MISSION.

Seamen in Home for month ending Dec. 31, 1895—

German	9
British	25
American	2
Scandinavian	33
Other nationalities	1
Total	70

188 Jan. 4 5

The hour of services to-night and every Sunday night hereafter at the first Methodist Episcopal Church will be 7:30. Dr. McLaughlin will preach at 11 a.m. to-day and also at the evening service. 183 4 5

HOTELS.

The following visitors arrived yesterday—

Francia—Carmelo de Arenaza from Lima, Juan Seny from Capilla, Jose Maria Urtizeta from Rauch and J. Elizalde from Curumalan.

Don Monse—Kurt Uthemann from Europe, William E. Connel from Europe, Carlos Sigal from Europe, Julio R. Alvarez from Montevideo, Alberto Flaminio from Rosario, Ferdinand Hugnet from Rosario, Octavio Cohange from Rosario, Silvestro Pescetto from Rosario, Ernest B. Whish from Rosario, N. Wilhams from Rosario and N. H. Whish from Rosario.

Britannia—Mr. Child from Belgrano, Captain Puttkamer from the roads, Captain Patterson from the roads, Captain Parsons from the roads, Mrs. Cunningham from the city, Mr. Ladd from Rosario, Mr. J. Dick Lawrie from the Province, Captain John Walters from Rosario, Capt. Crownow from Rosario.

Universelle—Juan Orona from Comercio, Goseillot de Maguy from Chile, Frank Rath from Rosario, Walter Phillips from Rosario, Femino Ocampo from Guaminí, John J. Popper from Rosario, M. Chari from P. Wettbaur from Rosario.

Roma—Antonio Viru and son from Chilicoy, Ernesto Esquer from Corrientes, Enrique Lapiade from Colocues, Juan Witar from Jeppener, Crmen G. de Ortiz from Mercedes, Jose Larazna from Roque Perez and J. Lopez from Hinojo.

THE Buchanan Blend

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Refreshment Department, May 14th, 1893.
To Messrs. James Buchanan & Co. Scotch Whisky Merchants, London, E.C.

Gentlemen: I have very great pleasure in bearing testimony to the high-class quality of the Scotch Whisky that you supply to this Department, and which gives the greatest satisfaction.

Herewith please find official order for quantity at present required, and which be good enough to forward at your early convenience.

I am, Gentlemen, Yours faithfully,

WILLIAM AGGAS,
Manager.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Refreshment Department, 18th Dec. 1886.
Messrs. James Buchanan & Co., 20 Bucklersburg, E.C.

Gentlemen: I have the pleasure to inform you that the Chairman of the Refreshment Committee, The Hon. Sydney Herbert, M. P., has instructed me to appoint you to supply Scotch Whisky to this Department until further notice.

Enclosed please find official order for quantity at present required.

I am, Gentlemen, your faithfully,

W. CROFTON SAUNDERS,
Manager.

SOLE IMPORTERS

G. R. SIMONS & CO.

148-Peru-152

Call or send for patterns

OF OUR

SUMMER SUITS

AT
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The Suit

THE ENGLISH
580--CANGALLO--580.

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The **FACTORY SHOW ROOMS** AND **STOCK**

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Only Importers
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1479-SALTA-1481.

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For Everybody a large variety to choose from.

In a few days a large selection of marble clocks, bronzes etc. direct from England.

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726-Cuyo-726

SANTIAGO KENNY

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1383-RECONQUISTA-383

ad 16 dec21 xp

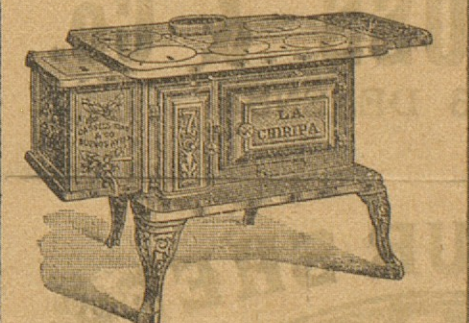
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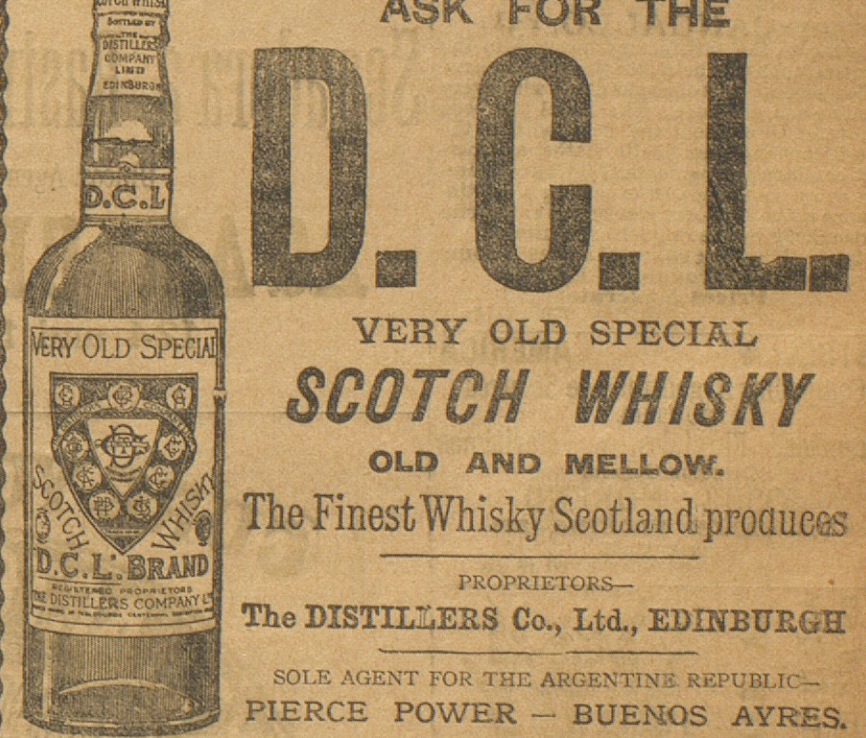
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The Summer Session opens on Jan. 7th.
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So has SAPOLIO

See that every cake has the word
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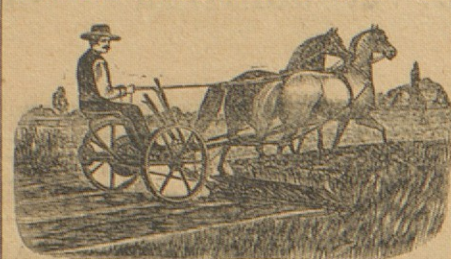
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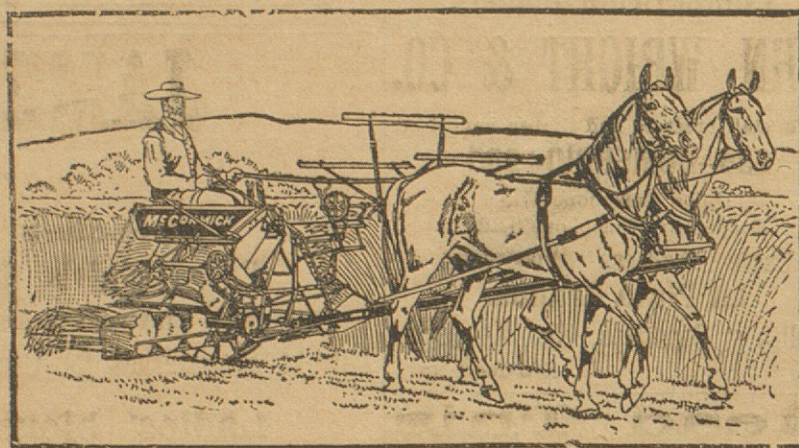
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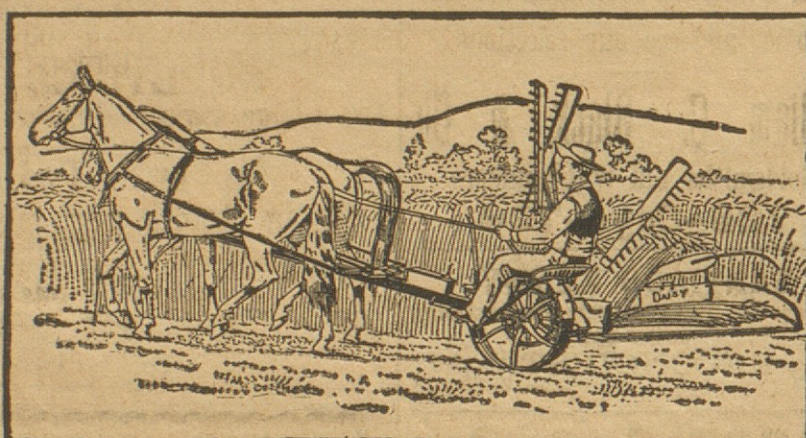
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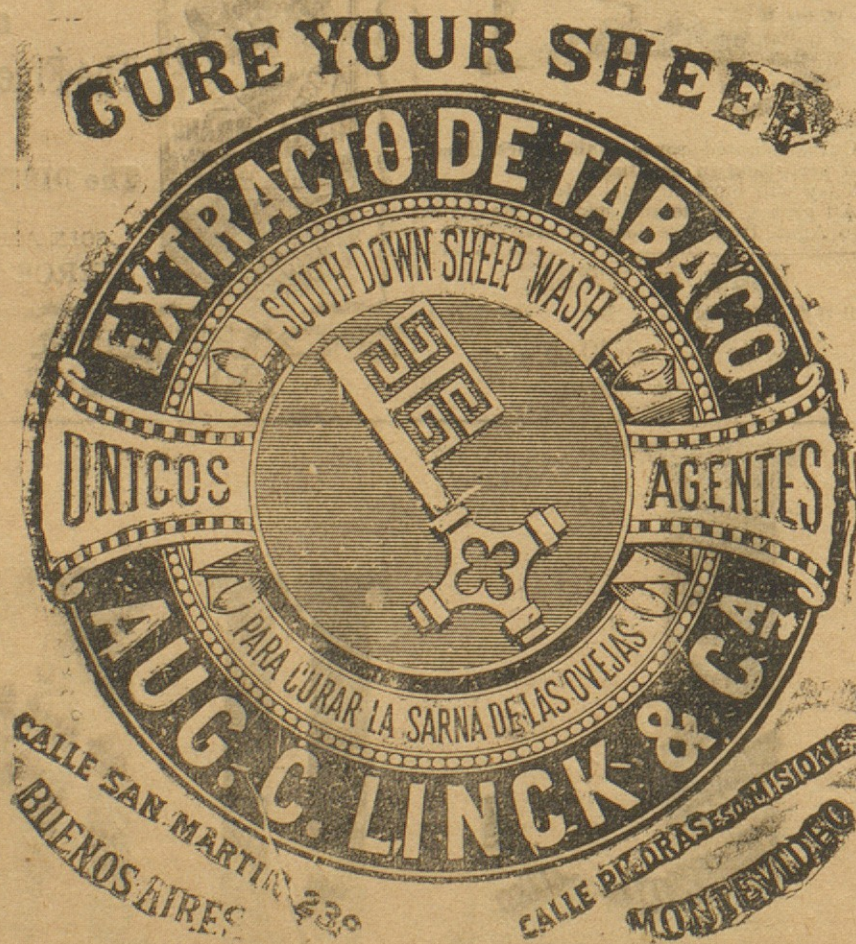


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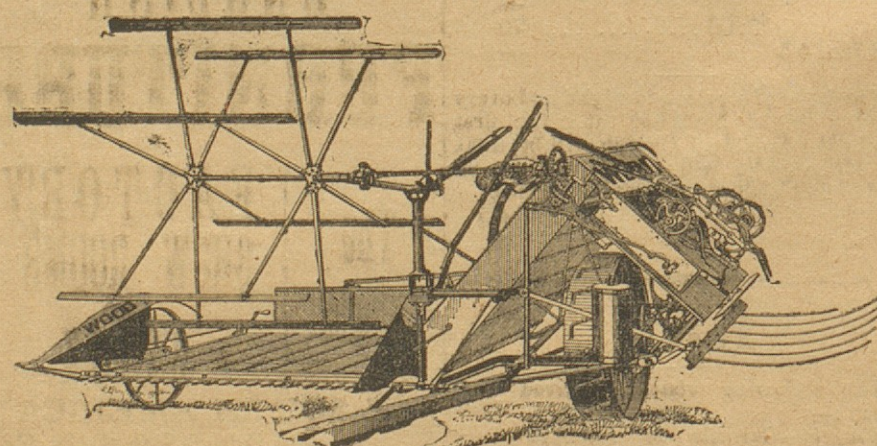
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Specially constructed for CUTTING LINSEED.

PURE MANILA AND SISAL BINDER TWINE

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Address--
302 BALCARCE, BUENOS AIRES
ARTHUR GEO. PRUDEN
Manager.

THE MANAGER of Corn Trade New
Liverpool, England, the leading organ of
the wholesale grain trade in Europe, will
have pleasure in sending to any reader of
the Buenos Aires STANDARD, specimen co-
pies of the various editions of his journal
Address "Manager," P. O. 51, Liverpool
England.

ON 'CHANGE.

Saturday, January 4th 1896.
Gold Premium.

First Ring..... 230.60%

Second Ring..... 230.80%

There was a suspicious firmness about
the gold market this morning, for
clouds are gathering on the horizon.
Apart from the news from the Old World,
which appears to be in a ferment, we see
nearer home a great stagnation in busi-
ness, a slow efflux of produce, heavy ex-
penditure, and the dangers that threaten
the public health at this time of the year,
owing to frequent and close intercourse
with Brazilian ports. Add to this an
easy money market that supplies the
sinews of war to bullish operators, and we
find an explanation of the stubbornness
with which the premium resists a fall.

Over four hundred thousand gold dol-
lars changed hands for cash at the first
ring; the premium opened at 230.80%,
rose to 230.70%, fell to 230.20%, and closed
at 230.60%. Business in time bargains
was of the very dullest description. One
hundred thousand dollars were sold for
the end of the month; the premium open-
ed at 232.50% and closed at 233%—a con-
tango of 2.40 points. Thirty thousand
dollars were sold for the settlement of
the 15th; the premium opened at 231.50
%, fell to 230.80%, and closed at 231.50%
—a difference of 1.10. A small business
was done for next Saturday at fifty to
sixty cents contango. The market closed
hard all round; the turn-over amounted to
about seven hundred thousand dollars, a
small affair for a weekly settlement.

A fair amount of National Cédulas F
changed hands this morning; prices
opened at 80 and advanced to 80.50. La
Plata Cédulas were also more active at
17.70 to 17.50. Internal Bonds of 1892
fell to 76, and Depositors' Bonds of the
National Bank to 97.50. A small amount
of Santa Fé Consols was posted at 44 and
Catalinas shares at 3.50.

The following is a summary of the busi-
ness effected at the first ring to-day:—
\$ 429,470 for cash at 330.20-40-50-70-50.
40-20-30-50-40-50-60-50-60-70
330.60.
\$ 100,000 January 31st at 332.50-332.80-
333-332.80-333-332.50-333.
\$ 45,000 January 11th at 331-331.30-331-
331.20-50-30-20.
\$ 93,000 January 15th at 331.50-331.70-
30-50-50-30-50-30-50.

\$ 667,430
National Hypothecary Cédulas—
For cash.. F 69,000 at 80-80.50.
Provincial Hypothecary Cédulas—
For cash.. 8 215,500 at 17.60-70-50
60.
Internal Bonds 1892—
For cash.. 23,100 at 76.00.
Depositors' Bonds of the Nat. Bank—
For cash.. 15,000 at 96-97.50.
Consolidated de Santa Fé,
For cash.. 80 at 44.00
Catalinas Moles—
For cash.. 610 at 8.50.

Value of gold coins in moneda legal ac-
cording to closing gold quotations of first
ring:—
Ounce..... 53.80%
Sovereign..... 16.66%

In banking and exchange circles there
was a half-holiday appearance about af-
fairs. Discounts were very quiet at 7 1/4 %
for paper and quite nominal at 7 % for gold
bills. Exchange was dull at unaltered
rates, viz:—
48 1/16 w.d. on London.
5.09 1/4-5.10 1/4 fcs. on France and Bel-
gium.
4.13 1/4 mks. on Germany.
The R. M. S. Danube has enveloped
us in letters and papers up to the 14th ult.
The London papers are beginning to look
upon the so-called European Concert as a
solemn joke, and a cry of horror is ringing
over England as the full details of the Ar-
menian massacres are spread; the butchery
is one of the most revolting of the cen-
tury. Public opinion is varying round
steadily against the Salisbury Govern-
ment, and its Colonial Policy is much
criticized: no wonder, as yesterday's tele-
grams show us all Europe arrayed against
England owing to the conduct of the
South Africa Company. In London the
main topic in financial circles was the
meeting of shareholders of the London
and River Plate Bank and the splendid
speech of our old friend Mr. Drabbe. The
echoes of that speech filled all the bank-
ing parlours in the City and have done
much to raise Argentine credit. The Brit-
ish press in general write hopefully on the
expansion of trade and improvement in
affairs.

The noble Royal Mailer Danube has
brought 300,000 sovereigns to the Plate,
viz:—
140,000£ for the London Bank.
100,000£ for the German Bank.
50,000£ for Liebig.
10,000£ for Mallmann.

Of the 300,000£ only 170,000£ were
landed here; the balance of 130,000£ was
landed at the Mount. Talking of gold,
the Pacific steamer brought from the
West Coast one hundred thousand pounds
for the London and Brazilian Bank. The
amount of these heavy gold consignments
has not much influenced the march of
the gold market.

Wheat
Maize.
Linseed
Wool.

Mr. Br.
Santa Fe
which we
attracted
does, a f
pects of t
advices re
firm to a
on giving
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Western
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usefulness
advantage
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tralia and
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judicious
tiers. Ther
and we su
not contes
waking up
of civiliz
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Governme
social cond
We note
rived by
Charles H.

Telegrams from Rio to-day quoted the rate of exchange on London at 9 1/8d.

Our London correspondent writes to us as follows under date London 14th ult:—
I enclose full report of Mr. George Drabbe's speech at the annual meeting of the London and River Plate Bank. On the same subject the *Financial Times* writes as follows:—"The annual speech of Mr. G. W. Drabbe, Chairman of the London and River Plate Bank, at the meeting of the shareholders, may be regarded as an instructive statement of the present condition of business in the Argentine Republic, and a reliable forecast of the future. From the full report of the speech, which appears in another column, it will be seen that Mr. Drabbe referred with extreme satisfaction to the increase in the volume of the imports and exports of the Republic, quoting the building and opening of new railways as an accurate index of the growing prosperity of the country. The industries, he said, were increasing in number, and as all these required banking facilities, the question which he had to answer was whether the Bank had made the same progress as had been manifested in the country. This he demonstrated had been accomplished by quoting figures as they stood during the last three decades—1864, 1884 and 1874—showing a corresponding influx of business into the River Plate Bank. The policy of the Board in piling up a big reserve had been continued, so as to give the Bank means to answer to calls with the increase of business. The best guide to the future of the Bank was in following the policy which had always actuated the Directors—namely, that of keeping on the safe side in all that they did. The Bank never stood in a better position, and never enjoyed better credit than it did to-day."

"Such was the tone of Mr. Drabbe's speech yesterday, and the shareholders have cause for congratulation in having in charge of their interests a Director of capable gentlemen who are able to keep the Bank in the important position which it has attained. Before the report and accounts were adopted, Dr. Jenner endeavored, by some abstruse calculations which caused much merriment, to convert the distribution of sixteen per cent. dividend on the year into eight per cent., which he averred had caused the shares to fall in price on the London Stock Exchange. As a matter of fact, we find that the price of the Bank's shares is £1 higher than before the dividend announcement. Dr. Jenner thought that the £50,000 placed to the reserve fund should have been distributed in dividend, which would have caused the shares to rise considerably—from which the meeting gathered that Dr. Jenner wanted to get an inflated price for shares which he wanted to sell. The other shareholders were not so desirous, however, of parting with their shares, and were content to strengthen the Bank's position out of the large profits."

The *Boletín Industrial* has hit it off in tremendous style. Its New Year's edition is a masterpiece of editorial powers. The engravings and articles on various firms here are admirably well done. Mr. Roller's wine establishment, which shows the development of this business in our centres. Messrs. Tufon Bros' steam boot factory attracts much attention, we were not aware that this firm had such colossal deposits; this manufactory must give a lot of work to a considerable number of men, the daily expenses of this vast establishment are over 16,500 dollars. Another interesting matter is the description of the gold mines in the Province of Mendoza. There are also several reports on the provinces for the past year. We must frankly congratulate the *Revista* on its triumph."

In the last number of the *Producción Argentina* we notice a most interesting article, written by our esteemed friend Don Carlos Lix Kleit, on the situation of our markets, and on the development of production throughout the Republic. We see that in the province of Buenos Aires alone there are 1,500,000 hectares under cultivation. These figures show an increase of 110,000 hectares since the year 1890, divided as follows: 50% to maize, 30% to alfalfa, and 15% to wheat. The estimated value of the past crops is calculated at 200,000,000 dollars, half of which is derived from maize.

The reports on the export of live-stock are so long that we must keep them over for another day.

The following are the week's exports of cereals and wool, and approximate value:

Tons	\$ gold
Wheat.....	2,680 equal 60,800
Maize.....	23,700 " 379,200
Linsseed.....	1,150 " 43,700
Wool.....	6,130 " 1,268,910
	1,752,110

Mr. Brühl's estimate of the loss in the Santa Fé crops from hail and locusts, which we published in our last issue, has attracted much attention, giving, as it does, a fairly correct idea of the prospects of the coming year, and we see that advice received from Rosario to-day confirm to a great extent Mr. Brühl's calculation giving the damage in the north of the province as 25% all round. At Villa Constitución all the cereals are very flourishing, both linsseed and maize promising a splendid yield, whilst on the Western of Santa Fé line the prospects are equally cheering. The serene prosperity of some districts, however, does not do away with the fact that the farmers in general have had a very bad time of it, indeed, and this will affect business generally.

The Government could not have hit on a more expedient or recommendable way of utilizing the services of the various gentlemen which it at present entertains at the expense of the state in the Penitentiary, than by giving them a trip to the Far South, where their minds will be expanded by travel and their sphere of usefulness considerably increased to the advantage of Society at large—especially that section which loses their genial companionship. The Governor of Tierra del Fuego will not quarrel with his recruits, and we have only to look back at Australia and its development to see the great advantages that may accrue from judicious penal settlements on the frontiers. That country thrived on the system, and we suppose Argentine convicts will not confess themselves inferior to the task of wakening up Fireland to the steady advance of civilization. Anyway the measure is a well advised one, and we congratulate the Government on this new departure in social conditions.

We note amongst the passengers arrived by the Italian packet *Sirio*, Mr. Charles Hummel, a Frankfurt banker, on

a pleasure trip; he will stay a couple of months here, going on to Chile and thence by Central America to California. Mr. Corti Riva and family, who have arrived back from Milan, also Mr. Bensi the Italian Consul in Buenos Aires, and H. and S. Kaufmann, V. Diaz and W. Fritz, all merchants connected with this market. The passage out was a very pleasant one until close to Montevideo, where the boat met with a stiff gale that made matters very lively while it lasted.

We published a few days ago an anticipation, so to speak, of the buccolic census of the Province which we now complement with the following official data: cattle 7,134,766 head; horses 1,673,225 head; mules 24,479; asses 4,189; sheep 52,206,672; swine 254,962; goats 11,678; tame ostriches 58,485; poultry 3,371,218; geese turkeys and ducks 591,034; silk-worms, seed cultivated in oz. 2,489; beehives 5,999. As regards agriculture the area under cultivation in 1895 was: wheat 411,115 hectares; maize 746,614 hectares; linsseed 69,043 hectares; barley 29,735 hectares; potatoes 9,791 hectares; alfalfa 231,630 hectares; vegetables 30,698 hectares; total area 1,428,627 hectares. Now as regards districts, in cattle we note that 25 de Mayo is a long way ahead with 655,571 head, the others in order being Lincoln 257,272 head, Olavarría 234,189, Azul 220,199, Ayacucho 218,173, Bolívar 212,223, Tandil 197,617, Necochea 169,391, Lobos 159,243, Guaminí 156,600, Balcarán 167,328, 9 de Julio 159,579, Trenque Lauquen 158,832, Juárez 142,134, Tres Arroyos 151,151, Suarez 131,823, Patagón 130,584, Chascomús 129,476, Tapalqué 124,580, Pila 112,270, Saladillo 110,016, Alvear 107,087 and Las Flores 103,250. None of the other partidos counts 100,000 head, and we see that San Isidro stands lowest on the list with 2,597 head. In sheep we give the following partidos which count over a million head each: Ayacucho 2,032,451 head, Olavarría 1,886,724, Juárez 1,730,740, 25 de Mayo 1,540,470, Necochea 1,516,011, Lobos 1,496,475, Azul 1,450,931, Trenque Lauquen 1,401,434, 3 Arroyos 1,366,943, Pringles 1,309,238, Villarino 1,182,275, Dorrego 1,122,222, Tandil 1,121,552, Bolívar 1,115,583, Bahía Blanca 1,115,390, Guaminí 1,050,000, Rauch 1,030,944. In live stock of the Province is now located in the South, agriculture having steadily driven out animals of late from the Northern camps.

Mr. Delaye of the leading French importing firm of Delaye and Co., who has arrived back from Europe in the mail was warmly welcomed on Change to-day by his numerous friends, who were delighted to see him. He reports business good, and the feeling in Paris about Argentina much improved.

We have received by the mail from London a postal card signed "Santa Fé Bondholders", thanking us for our remarks about the non-settlement of the Santa Fé debt, and with rather severe strictures on the Government for not ratifying the arrangement already entered into by the Santa Fé Government with the representative of the bondholders.

We have just received the list of live-stock exported last year by Messrs. Kingsland and Brougham. The details however are too long for our columns, and we must content ourselves with giving the total:

Bullock	Sheep	Horses
24,946	112,924	306

These figures speak for themselves and show the wonderful growth of the firm in the last two years. They can lay claim to being the pioneers of the trade, as they succeeded in placing it on a firm basis and deserve much credit for the great success of their enterprise.

The report of the Argentine Southern Land Company, Limited, for the year ending 30th June, presented at the seventh ordinary general meeting held in London on 19th of December, states that throughout the period that has elapsed since the meeting in February last, the company's representatives in Buenos Aires have kept close to the Government, to expedite the granting of titles to the lands represented by the concessions. Most unfortunately, a change of Minister took place when hopes were brightest of obtaining a favourable reply to the petition which had been presented, conveying a proposal for a settlement of questions then pending, and with the advent of the new Minister the antecedents had all to be gone over again. The objections that were taken on this reconsideration of the position have been replied to by the company's representatives and, from the last accounts they send they are again in a fair way to obtain a just settlement. The Government continue to be favourably disposed towards the company, in view of what has been done by it in opening up the southern part of the Argentine Republic. The number of cattle sent into Chile and sold there again increased slightly, 3,131 head having gone; and the number of sheep—5,175—was about same as last year. The result on both was very satisfactory. The stocks of animals at 30th June were 15,132 cattle, 15,971 sheep, and 1,357 horses. Calves marked in the year 3,432, and lambs 8,847, the increase in both cases being again satisfactory. Sales of animals in Chile, with those consigned for rations, added to those that have died, are together in excess of this increase in the case of sheep, which are reasons for the stock now being less than last year; the same influences affected cattle, and kept their number with but little increase. The brokers' reports from Buenos Aires on the company's wool show continued improvement as regards the quality, and by-and-by, when the effect of the new blood on the flocks has shown itself, this will be more appreciable. The rates of exchange at which the Argentine currency has been taken are, in the case of floating assets and liabilities, at a premium of 246 per cent., and the sterling value of the gold dollar 184, while in profit and loss account in respect of the items relating to Argentina, the average rate is 252 per cent. premium, and the gold dollar at the same specie rate of 483.

The inveterate dullness of Saturday asserted itself at the second ring. Were it not for the Barraqueros, Consignatarios, and Artistas paying out and receiving money in the western wing of the hall, the banks and the Bolsa might be closed every Saturday at one o'clock, as there is little or no business doing, much less in hot, sultry weather. At the gold ring the "marasmo" was complete and the turnover in gold did not amount to one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Business for Tuesday embraced fifty thousand dollars; the premium opened at 230.50, and closed at 230.30. Thirty thousand

dollars were sold for the end of the month; the premium opened at 233% and closed at 232.50%. A small business was done for February at 235% and 234% premium. Stocks and shares were dull.

The following is a summary of the operations effected to-day at the second ring:—

\$ 50,599 January 7th at 390.50–40.80–50.20–30.50–390.30.
\$ 90,000 January 51st at 333–332–70.50.
\$ 15,000 January 11th at 331.20–330.80–60.
\$ 5,000 January 8th at 330.40.
\$ 30,000 January 15th at 331–331.20.
\$ 10,000 February 29th at 335–534.
\$ 140,539

National Hypothecary Cédulas—

Jan. 7. D. 4,000 at 98.00.
Jun. 7. F. 11,000 at 80.20.

Internal Bonds 1891.

Jan. 7. 14,800 at 77.00.

Funded Bonds of the Floating Debt—

Jan. 7. 2,000 at 77.50.

Gas Primitive—

Jan. 7. 60 at 68.00.

BANKING EXCHANGE RATES

BANKS AT 90 DAYS AT SIGHT

Gold Paper Gold Paper

London 48.18 14.716 47.34 14.14

England..... 5.05 1.515 5.01 1.494

France..... 5.46 1.84 5.42 1.82

Italy..... 5.95 1.79 5.90 1.77

Spain..... 4.08 1.224 4.05 1.202

Germany..... 4.05 1.23 4.05 1.23

Antwerp..... 4.05 1.23 4.05 1.23

London and Brazil

England..... 48.14 14.12 47.78 14.38

France..... 5.05 1.515 5.01 1.494

Italy..... 5.95 1.79 5.90 1.77

Spain..... 4.08 1.224 4.05 1.202

Germany..... 4.05 1.23 4.05 1.23

Antwerp..... 4.05 1.23 4.05 1.23

London and Buenos Aires

England..... 48.18 14.716 47.34 14.14

France..... 5.05 1.515 5.01 1.494

Italy..... 5.95 1.79 5.90 1.77

Spain..... 4.08 1.224 4.05 1.202

Germany..... 4.05 1.23 4.05 1.23

Antwerp..... 4.05 1.23 4.05 1.23

London and Montevideo

England..... 48.18 14.716 47.34 14.14

France..... 5.05 1.515 5.01 1.494

Italy..... 5.95 1.79 5.90 1.77

Spain..... 4.08 1.224 4.05 1.202

Germany..... 4.05 1.23 4.05 1.23

Antwerp..... 4.05 1.23 4.05 1.23

London and Bahia Blanca

England..... 48.18 14.716 47.34 14.14

France..... 5.05 1.515 5.01 1.494

Italy..... 5.95 1.79 5.90 1.77

Spain..... 4.08 1.224 4.05 1.202

Germany..... 4.05 1.23 4.05 1.23

Antwerp..... 4.05 1.23 4.05 1.23

London and Pila

England..... 48.18 14.716 47.34 14.14

France..... 5.05 1.515 5.01 1.494

Italy..... 5.95 1.79 5.90 1.77

Spain..... 4.08 1.224 4.05 1.202

Germany..... 4.05 1.23 4.05 1.23

Antwerp..... 4.05 1.23 4.05 1.23

London and Alvear

England..... 48.18 14.716 47.34 14.14

France..... 5.05 1.515 5.01 1.494

Italy..... 5.95 1.79 5.90 1.77

Spain..... 4.08 1.224 4.05 1.202

Germany..... 4.05 1.23 4.05 1.23

Antwerp..... 4.05 1.23 4.05 1.23

London and Las Flores

England..... 48.18 14.716 47.34 14.14

France..... 5.05 1.515 5.01 1.494

Italy..... 5.95 1.79 5.90 1.77

Spain..... 4.08 1.224 4.05 1.202

Germany..... 4.05 1.23 4.05 1.23

Antwerp..... 4.05 1.23 4.05 1.23

London and Balcarán

England..... 48.18 14.716 47.34 14.14

France..... 5.05 1.515 5.01 1.494

Italy..... 5.95 1.79 5.90 1.77

Spain..... 4.08 1.224 4.05 1.202

Germany..... 4.05 1.23 4.05 1.23

Antwerp..... 4.05 1.23 4.05 1.23

London and Trenque Lauquen

England..... 48.18 14.716 47.34 14.14

France..... 5.05 1.515 5.01 1.494

Italy..... 5.95 1.79 5.90 1.77

Spain..... 4.08 1.224 4.05 1.202

Germany..... 4.05 1.23 4.05 1.23

Antwerp..... 4.05 1.23 4.05 1.23

London and Dorrego

England..... 48.18 14.716 47.34 14.14

France..... 5.05 1.515 5.01 1.494

Italy..... 5.95 1.79 5.90 1.77

Spain..... 4.08 1.224 4.05 1.202

Germany..... 4.05 1.23 4.05 1.23

Antwerp..... 4.05 1.23 4.05 1.23

London and Pringles

England..... 48.18 14.716 47.34 14.14

France..... 5.05 1.515 5.01 1.494

Italy..... 5.95 1.79 5.90 1.77

Spain..... 4.08 1.224 4.05 1.202

Germany..... 4.05 1.23 4.05 1.23

classes and qualities. The prices were if anything slacker than in the week before. 8.50, cross lincolns did not fetch more than \$10, and as to mezcals, they were never treated with more indifference.

The sales were insignificant, barely reaching 300,000 kilos, the following is the resúmen:—

CONSTITUCIÓN.

Cross-Lincoln wool—4000 kilos at 9.50, 10000 do do 9.20, 10000 do do 9, 5000 do do 8.60, 12000 do do 8.30.

'Mezcla' wool—6000 kilos at 8.20, 6000 do do 8, 5000 do do 7.

Fine wool—12000 kilos at 8.80, 2000 do do 8.70, 4000 do do 8.30, 16000 do do 8, 4000 do do 7.85.

'Borruga' cross—5100 kilos at 8.50, 7000 do do 7.50, 4600 do do 7.

'Mezcla'—3000 kilos at 6.50, 3000 do do 6.20.

Fine—1500 kilos at 6.20.

Belly—3000 kilos at 3.85.

Sheepskins 'consumo'—50 dozen at 0.72, 80 do do 0.64 and 0.63.

Do 'desechos'—80 dozen at 0.52, 60 do do 0.44 and 0.43.

Do 'pelados'—10 dozen do 0.35.

Do 'corditos'—30 dozen do 0.37.

Cow-hides 'consumo'—60 dozen at 9.20, 300 do do 9.

Horse-hides—10 at 5.90.

'Beceros'—10 at 8, 150 do do 7.50, 10 at 7.

'Nonatos'—100 at 7.70, 10 at 7.

Horse hair—10 kilos at 13.50.

The interest for maize still exists, exporters are paying from 2.80 to 3.40 according to class, in the Darsena and Grand Dock up to 3.70 was paid, in the Once from 2.80 to 3.20. The sales in the two past days are calculated at 150,000 bags.

Wheat was not in great demand, another parcel of the new crop arrived to-day, we did not hear if it was sold. In the Once the price is still at 7.50, although a weakness was noticed. 3,500 bags were unloaded, prices ought to rise next week as the arrivals of the new wheat are very small. The flour markets are also very dull, the best qualities have fallen 5 cents the 10 kilos, the inferior classes are difficult to sell.

In the Darsena 2900 small bales of hay were sold at 37 dollars the 1000 kilos.

The following is the stock on hand in the Central Market.

Wheat..... 128,241 bags

Maize..... 149,934 "

Other cereals..... 4,600 "

Flour..... 4,807 "

Total..... 287,082 "

According to Mr. Pedro Pages's review on the saladero killings and the export of jerked beef we find that during the past fortnight of December 11 steamers left for Brazil with 4,571,200 kilos of jerked beef for Cuba.

The killings in the saladeros were as follows:—

Province of Buenos Ayres.

Head

Zarate..... 1,700

Ensenada..... 1,600

B. Rocca y Cia..... 7,000

J. B. Repetto é hijo..... 10,500

Tuay..... 11,000

Dolores..... 3,000

FEENEY & CO.
Importers of English Groceries.
Tea, Wine and General Provision
Merchants.
634—RIVADAVIA—634
Buenos Aires. 152 j4 f4

THE METROPOLE

ALMACEN INGLES

Kavanagh & Byrne

183—Reconquista—185
Union Telefonica 1096.

"The bright, moving picture of the country's trade, commerce and production on the opening year consoles us with the conviction that its future is superior to human error and independent of individual influence."

The above lines, quoted from THE STANDARD of 3rd inst., are the true expression of our sentiments respecting the present position and expected future of the country, if we are to judge from what has occurred to us, as a minute fraction in its common wealth, during the year that has expired, and the hopeful advent of the new one on which we have entered.

If we take our branch of trade, and instance our business in particular, we have to admit that the prospects as regards the country at large are not at all exaggerated in the transcript we have made of, as the increase in our concern has been beyond our most sanguine expectations during the old year, and on the eve of the new one, promise is given of a very satisfactory augmentation.

To keep pace, therefore, with this hopeful state of affairs we have made ample provision, and our stock, which is always kept in adequate supply, will be periodically increased with every novelty to meet the increasing requirements of the year.

Letters lying at this Office.
Stuart Gresson, Bridget McDonagh, F. E. Liss, W. H. Carter, M. Bowen, Mrs. Talbot Chessman, Miss Mary Keane.

MARRIAGE.
On the 1st January 1896, at Cordoba, Argentine Republic, by the Revd. Archdeacon Schimmler, Louis St. George Taylor, fourth son of Colonel Thomas Taylor, late Bengal N. L. of Dulwich Common, London, to Jane Harriet, only daughter of E. S. Gillman, grandaughter of the late Herbert Gillman, Woodbrook, Dunmaway, County Cork, and of the late D. G. Douglas L.L.D. Cork.

DEATH.
On Jan. 4th, at the British Hospital Charles Pluck, aged 40 years.
Funeral will leave the above address at 8 a.m. on Sunday January 6th.

TO LET. with a English family of two persons a nice furnished front-room \$22 per month, 1720 Isabel la Católica, Barracas al Norte. 347

SHIPPING NEWS.

Buenos Ayres Port.
Buenos Aires, Jan. 4th.
The following were the different depths of water marked by the semaphore to-day in the channel:

	Wind	Depth in the channel.
6 a.m.	W.	19.8 feet.
9 a.m.	W.	17.8 "
12 m.	S.S.W.	17.0 "
4 p.m.	S.S.W.	16.4 "
6 p.m.	S.S.W.	15.4 "

ARRIVALS.
The following vessels arrived in the Roads to-day and were visited by the Port Doctor:
Norwegian ss. Waterloo in ballast to Bould and Co.
Belgian ss. Besraetel from Cardiff with coal to W. Josse.
British ss. Mexican Prince from Santos in ballast to Prince Line Agent.
Do do Gestor from Santos in ballast to W. Samson and Co.
Do do Houslow from Cardiff with coal to J. Mudd.
All vessels from Rio Janeiro and Santos remain in observation.

DEPARTURES.
Brit. ss. Europa from Docks at Dock 3 to load.

German ss. Desterro from Rosario at Dock 3 to fill up.
Do do Etruria from Roads at Dock 1 to discharge.

Ital. fr. Alfredo from Roads at Riachuelo to load.

Ital. ss. Balacava from Dock 1 for Rosario to load.

German ss. Belgrano from Dock 3 for Hamburg.

French ss. Provence from Dock 1 for Marseilles with produce.

RIVER STEAMERS.
Venus, Cosmos, Helios and Golondrina arrive to-morrow from Montevideo.

Olympo arrives from Asuncion to-morrow for same port.

Venus leaves to-morrow at 7 p.m. for Montevideo.

San Martin leaves for Asuncion to-morrow.

Cosmos leaves to-morrow for Shito.

Eolo and Tridente arrive from Montevideo on Monday, and leave in the afternoon for same port.

GENERAL.
The strike amongst the dock-labourers in this port and those of La Plata and Montevideo, still continues, the efforts made to arrive at an arrangement having so far produced no result.

The Medoc from Bordeaux and Tandil from Newport are expected to-morrow in the Roads.

On Monday the German ss. Campinas should arrive from Hamburg with 23 passengers and a general cargo.

The following ss. are posted to leave to-morrow—Bresil from La Plata for Bordeaux and ports of call, and from the Matadero port to Rio de Janeiro, Lombardy for Liverpool and Phoenix for London.

A conference was held to-day at the Foreign Office, attended by Dr. Alcora, Dr. Ramos Mejia, of the Health Board and Dr. Abbott the Brazilian Minister. The curious announcement was made on the occasion by Dr. Abbott that yellow fever does not exist in Rio de Janeiro. The result of the meeting was that for the nonce quarantine should not be declared for vessels arriving from Brazil—only rigorous "observation" and such subsequent measures as may prove necessary. The passenger by the R. M. S. Danube who fell ill on the voyage, died before she left Montevideo and the body was brought on here to prevent delay. It will be sent to Martin Garcia for post-mortem examination.

The Danube arrived in the Roads at 4.30 p.m. to-day, after the departure of the health-officer. Until the result of the post-mortem examination referred to be made known, she will remain in observation. Should the deceased be proven to have died of yellow fever, the Danube's passengers will all be confined to the Martin Garcia lazaretto for 10 days' quarantine. The Danube brings £170,000 for the London and the German Banks and the firm of Mallman. Her mails were delivered to-day.

Three vessels arrived to-day from Brazilian ports, but only one of them, the Mexican Prince, had any illness of a suspicious character on board. The patient is one of the engineers.

Nothing fresh occurred to-day on board any vessel already anchored "in observation" in the Roads. The sufferer from yellow fever on board the Jeanara is going on well and no fresh symptom has been developed by his ailing companions.

By the Lamport and Holt boats were shipped during the past year the following live-stock and produce:

Steers.....	13,524
Wethers.....	90,714
Calves.....	388
Horses.....	135
Pigs.....	243
Wool.....	bales 83,895
Sheep skins.....	" 5,765
Wheat.....	tons 44,472
Linseed.....	" 140,836
Lime.....	" 17,067
Tallow.....	casks 417,043
Salted hides.....	" 191,192
Dry.....	" 10,899
Jerked beef.....	bales 12,091
Tongues and extract of beef.....	boxes 12,091

The cutter Tapianes, 142 tons, called in at Bahia Blanca yesterday en route for the Luro principally at Brightman Bay, with general cargo, which she will discharge, and then load produce for this port.

To-day's Exports.

Vessel	Export	Tons
Holopos.....	Wiengreen maize	142
Cheloida.....	S. Maresca wheat	121
King David.....	H. Wormser wheat	105
Kelvingrove.....	Bunge y Born "	119
Arioste.....	F. Martin "	126
Saltran.....	Worms & Co. "	66
A. Prince.....	Bunge y Born linseed	97
Duchensi.....	maize	97
King David.....	H. Wormser "	168
Edendale.....	Destander "	126
County Artrium.....	Tomkins "	83
Nethergate.....	L. Camarino "	87
Corsica.....	B. Algeit "	167
Matteo Bruzzo.....	O. Bernberg "	106
F. Martin.....	" "	187

In the different ports—Tons

Vessel	Export	Tons
Ensenada.....	Maize	75
".....	Brn	100
San Nicolás.....	Maize	19
".....	Wheat	186
Rosario.....	Linseed	224
".....	Maize	322

La Plata Port Jan. 4th.

DEPARTURES	Jan. 4th.
Ital. ss. Famiglia Cavallo for Rotterdam.	
Brit. ss. Edenbridge for Rosario.	

GENERAL.
The Orenmore should to-morrow finish taking in live-stock.

The strike among the stevedores continues; but some of the men have resumed work and others have arrived from Buenos Aires to replace the strikers.

The Orenmore, which left the Mar arrived yesterday afternoon laden from Uruguay and almost foundered in the dock from a leak sprung on the voyage.

The Rutherglen is expected here to load live-stock.

The Bresil will leave to-morrow for Bordeaux, notwithstanding the strike.

The Veloce boat Duchess di Genova is expected here from Genoa on the 10th inst.

The following is the summary of the movement of La Plata port during 1895—

Steamers entered.....	536 tons 933,071
left.....	520 " 924,814
Sailing vessels entered.....	102 " 98,293
left.....	97 " 94,788
Coasters entered.....	1099
left.....	1069

Exports subject to duty:—

Horse oil.....	1,600 kilos.
Jerked beef.....	9,825,918 "
Sheep skins.....	1,102,559 "
Goat skins.....	27,415 "
Kid skins.....	49,508 "
Peyuñas.....	31,800 "
Horns.....	30,000 "
Skunk skins.....	12 "
Ostrich skins.....	14 "
Carpincho skins.....	5 "
Grease.....	862,349 "
Sheep garra.....	11,439 "
Wool.....	420,049 "
Cow hides.....	73,498 "
Horse hair.....	50,612 "
Nonato skins.....	1,602 "
Ostrich feathers.....	1,316 "
Duck wings.....	23 "
Bones.....	53,765 "
Swan skins.....	19 doo.
Different skins.....	239 kilos.

The official value of these exports is \$1,124,960.65 gold.

Exports not subject to duties:

Salted tripe.....	59,075 kilos.
Oiler.....	101,000 "
Hay.....	21,255,595 "
Brn.....	8,625,500 "
Linseed.....	13,741,008 "
Wheat.....	94,419,182 "
Tanned hides.....	280 "
Flour.....	249,930 "
Oats.....	4,669,050 "
Cheese.....	3,410 "
Butter.....	169,370 "
Maize.....	207,590,641 "
Bird seed.....	323,024 "
Barley.....	158,200 "
Sea lion skins.....	84 "
Steer hides.....	30,270 "
Capones skins.....	172,111 "
Mule hides.....	209 "
Horse skins.....	514 "
Quebracho.....	52,888,236 "
Lapacho.....	700 "
Straw.....	65,000 bundles
Dry blood.....	30,000 kilos.
Cuargo.....	45,018 "
Mstard.....	800 "
Salted tongues.....	595 "
Potted articles.....	3,546 "
Dried beef.....	980 "
Onix.....	67,100 "
Rebañillo.....	83,190 "

Beans..... 77,091 "

The total value of these exports is calculated at \$88,000 gold.

Montevideo Port.

Jan. 4th.
Entered.
Manin from Paranaguá.
Ujod from Rio Janeiro.
Campinas from Hamburg.
Hampor from Valparaiso.
Sicily from Liverpool.
Medoc from Bordeaux.

Rosario Port.

Jan. 4th.
Entered.
Brit. ss. Houslow from Cardiff with coal.
Do do Edenbridge from La Plata to load.
Ital. ss. Balacava from Buenos Aires to load.

DEPARTURES.

German ss. Autise for Rio Janeiro.
Do do Atto for Rio Grande.
Brit. ss. Rapid for Rio Grande.

MAILS.

Bresil for Brazil and Europe. Mails close at 1 p.m.
Danube for Brazil and Europe. Mails close at 1 p.m.

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Tools and Stores, Oil and Packing.
Special attention to Ocean steamers.
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Always purchaser for cash of Cattle and Sheep of 1st class quality and condition, or will undertake entire charge of same for shipment on account of owners making advancements, engaging freight and supplying fodder, attendance, etc., etc.
For further particulars apply.
149-25 de Mayo-149
510 d10 xp

Church Services.

Lomas Methodist Episcopal Church.
The old hours of service will be resumed next Sunday.
At 11 a.m. Sermon and Lord's Supper.
12.15 Sunday School. 7.45 p.m. Sermon.
The new arrangement has been weighed in the balance and found wanting hence the return to the paths.

Holy Trinity Church, Lomas de Zamora.
2nd Sunday after Christmas Day, January 5th a.m. Children's Service.
10.30 a.m. Matins, Sermon and Celebration.
7.45 p.m. Choral, Evensong and Sermon.
Monday, Feast of the Epiphany.
8 a.m. Celebration of the Holy Communion.

The Evangelical Alliance—Universal Week of Prayer, Jan. 5th to 12th.
Monday, 5th. Thanksgiving and Humiliation. Rev. J. W. Fleming.
Tuesday, Jan. 7th—The Church Universal. Rev. Dr. Dres.
At the German Church, 166 Esmeralda, at 8.15 p.m.
All are cordially invited.

Boca Mission Hall General Brown 1050 Boca.
English Announcements.
At 11 a.m. Sunday School and Bible Class. Service at 7 p.m.
Preacher Rev. G. P. Howard.
Subject "The Rapture of Elijah."
Prayer Meeting and Bible Study, Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock.
Young men's Bible Class, Thursday evening at 8 o'clock.
Gospel Temperance Society meetings, on 1st and 3rd Wednesday of each month, commencing at 8.15 p.m.
English Day School for Boys and Girls. Very low fees. For poor children free.
Spanish announcements.
Sunday School 10 a.m.
Sunday evening service at 8.30 p.m.
Prayer Meeting Friday evening at 8 p.m.
Free day School for Boys.

Patents of Invention and Trade Marks.
M. Mendez, Attorney, undertakes to take out patents and trade marks expeditiously as practicable, and also all questions with the courts and Government Offices received at the "Standard" Office an personal interviews between 2.30 and 8 p.m. pm.

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POLVO DE TABACO
(VIRGINIA)
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Se vende en la estancia Negrete, Villanueva F. C. Sud.
200 animales de sangre importada tienen pedigree de 50 años.
Dirijase a Krabbé, Higgins & Cia. Piedad 655 ó a la Estancia. 741 d14 j14

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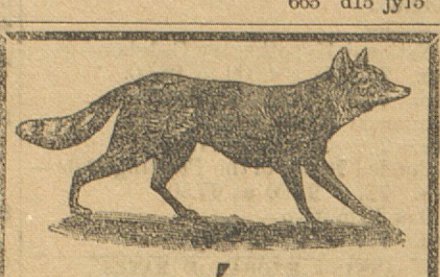
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AND
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Full particulars may be had by applying to Rev. J. J. C. Petty—La Merced. 106 j4 f1ppw

J. R. Sutton
ENGINEER & ARCHITECT
186, CALLE SAN MARTIN. (2º PISO)
2pw 112 m3 xd

CHOICE OLD
GAELIC WHISKY
(8 YEARS OLD)
MULLIGAN & WILLIAMSON
654—Cuyo—654.
2pw 112 m3 xd

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Specialist in the Irrigation & drainage of Camps.
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Fodder for Animals on voyage delivered on board.

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348—Calle Piedad—348.
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BY THE SAME
IN PLAZA CONSTITUCION. A splendid corner lot situated Calle Universidad and Iturrango or say one square from the Southern R. Station and its large deposits. Mortgage \$200 Cédulas Nacionales B. Han pases 8 a vara, being more or less the amount of the Cédulas.

ON SUNDAY 12th January at 4.30 p.m. the auction will take place. The land measures 14.04 varas to Iturrango and 19.05 to Universidad with corresponding depth of 20.78 and 34.25 varas respectively. Guarantee 10 per cent. Commission 2 per cent. For plans and particulars apply to 92 San Martin. 103 3 12

SCOTTI & Cia.
EL LUNES 6 de Enero a las 2 p.m. remataré por orden del Señor General de Sueda y Noruega y por cuenta del capitán Sr. J. Iversen, los siguientes artículos salvados y correspondientes a la Noruega "India", a saber: velas, cables, botas, instrumentos varios, provisiones, pinturas, lonas y otros artículos, todo se encuentra en la Estancia Peña de Fortado y Cia. (Barraza Peña) en donde serán vendidos al mejor postor y al contado. Podrán verse los artículos al mismo día desde las 10 a.m. Se exhibirá tarde. Por todos calle Balcarce 170. 113 3 6

A. BULLRICH Y Cia.
EN ENTRE RIOS
Departamento de Villaguay
Un Riquísimo Campo

Con gran monte de valiosas maderas ó leguas del pueblo, sobre el arroyo Tigrecito. Venta a plazos sin interés. 5399 hectáreas, 68 áreas y 26 centiares, BASE INFIMA \$8 la hectárea, las adunas valen mucho mas. Brillante negocio para el que lo compre.

El Viernes 17 de Enero
A las 2 p.m.
En nuestra casa San Martin 254 BUENOS AIRES

Remataremos por cuenta y orden de su dueño, mitad al contado y el resto a seis meses de plazo, con pagaré hipotecario y sin interés, el rico campo mencionado que linda por el Oeste, con el arroyo Tigrecito y por los demás rumbos con campos de los Sres. Alfredo Elia, Juan Diaz, O. Sano y Rufino Velazquez, hermanos Ayella y Carlos Smith. Por mas informes a nuestra casa San Martin 254.

NOTA.—El comprador entregará al firmar el boleto en el acto del remate el 5% a cuenta de su compra y el 25% del total de la compra, importe de nuestra comision. 89 2 17

654—Cuyo—654.
2pw 112 m3 xd

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Gentlemen... Singles
Doubles
Ladies... Singles
Mixed... Doubles

Members wishing to enter for the above Handicap will kindly send in their names in writing to the Hon. Secretary Escritorio N° 12 Bolson Comercio. Entries to close on the 11th inst. Entrances for \$3.00 per event. Entries for doubles to be made in pairs.

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Carneros y Borregas Lincoln
Puras por cruzamiento, procedentes de la Oabaña "El Socorro" en Juarez, de los Señores Emilio V. and Rodolfo Bunge.
El Miércoles 8 de Enero
A las 2 p.m.

Se rematarán en nuestra casa San Martin 170 y Cangallo 470. 169 4 8